The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. X. NO. 50. NEW YORK, SATURDAY MARCH 9, 1901. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE RIO JANEIRO WRECK.

ANOTHER BLOTCH ON THE BLOOD BESPATTERED RECORD OF CAPITALISM.

One of the Twenty Vessels Wrecked Since the Incorporation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.—Result of the "Economic" Policy of the Capitalist Class.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 26.—The wreck of the Pacific Mail Company's steamship the Rio de Janeiro in the Golden Gate, with its appalling loss of life is another foul blotch on the blood bespattered record of capitalism.

That there is something wrong, decidedly so, with the management of Capitalism in general and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in particular, the gruesome record of both is sufficient evidence of the fact.

The Rio de Janeiro is one of twenty Pacific Mail liners which have been wrecked since the incorporation of the company, and not a few of these wrecks can be traced to the "cheap" and "economic" policy of the insatiable capitalist class.

When the steamer Colima was wrecked in a hurricane off Manzanillo in 1895 and only a few on board ever reached shore, the unquestionable cause of the disaster was due to the fact that the steamer was rendered top heavy by having its deck loaded with a heaping pile of lumber that destroyed her balance when struck by the first hard blow of wind.

In the case of the Rio de Janeiro, notwithstanding the claim that the company holds the captain responsible for the wreck through disobeying orders in attempting to enter the Gate before the fog had lifted, there are other circumstances capitalistic in their nature and character that are more or less responsible for the great loss of life and property. Captains who take steamers in and out are censured if they are late.

They are allowed only a certain amount of coal and if this allowance is exceeded the captain falls in the estimation of his employer. In fact, the captains consider it no light affair if they come into port three or four days late or, after having burned more than the amount of coal which the company officials consider sufficient.

The Rio de Janeiro, it is stated, was three days overdue. She was scheduled to sail five days after reaching port. Each hour that the steamer lay at anchor in the fog meant a corresponding decrease in Captain Ward's standing. The excuse that the weather was too thick to enter the harbor would hardly been thought of.

With Capitalism results are considered first, causes afterwards.

Captain Ward instinctively knew this. He realized that every minute spent off Mile Rock would increase the displeasure of his employer.

The fog lifted. He started in and then the mist dropped again. How far is he to blame if, as Pilot Jordan says, he said, "Keep on in. You'll make it without trouble?"

The "economy" of "cheap" Chinese crews on the Pacific mail boats is another circumstance that bears the unmistakable earmark of capitalism and enters to a great degree into the speculation on the loss of life. The deck crew of the Rio de Janeiro, with the exception of four quarter-masters, was composed entirely of Chinese. It is the custom on board all ocean liners to drill the crew in fire and wreck possibilities.

In these drills it is said the Chinese acted like automatons. They were at their posts with astounding speed and went through their work like machines.

At play they were perfect, but when it came to the ordeal which tested them they were lacking in every respect. At the first sign of alarm the Chinese became panic stricken, and their first thought was for themselves. The Chinese passengers swarmed up from below and but for the effective work of the officers it is doubtful if a soul would have escaped from the sinking ship.

There was difficulty in lowering the life-boats. They were stuck in the falls or dropped bow first into the water, and all had to be bailed out before the passengers could get into them.

This bungling delay of the "economical" Chinese crew meant the loss of the precious time, and each minute meant the salvation or sacrifice of life.

Had there been a crew of skillful sailors, men who knew the value of time, who understood their business, who could be relied upon in an emergency, the loss of life would have been small at the worst. Yet in the face of all this, if the Ship Subsidy bill passes, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be found clamoring for its share as a result of having none but "expensive" American crews manning its vessels.

The fact that the wreck occurred right at the entrance to the Golden Gate, where there was nothing to indicate to the captain of the ship that the vessel was out of her course, and in danger of being run onto the rocks, can be accounted for on no other grounds but that of criminal negligence.

Had there been an electric whistle on the Fort Point ledge the Rio de Janeiro would now be safe at her dock, and death, misery and pain would have been spared to many a family and one crime less attributed to capitalism.

The dark and sinister clouds of capitalism envelope many a crime on both land and sea. E. B. MERCADIER.

MORGAN FORMS COAL TRUST.

Will Control the Enormous Output of the Pennsylvania Fields.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The North American to-day announces the process of formation by J. Pierpont Morgan of the Anthracite Coal Trust, which will control the enormous output of the Pennsylvania fields. The gigantic combination of interests was recently effected by the great financier. It includes the Philadelphia and Reading Company, the Lehigh Valley, the Erie, the Jersey Central, the Coxe Brothers Coal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Indirectly associated with the project are the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

These companies are not absolutely controlled by Mr. Morgan, but they are voluntary members of the community of interests established by him, and they are governed by the same considerations and motives that apply to the others.

Mr. Morgan's scheme contemplates the following far-reaching and important results:

First—The elimination of all small coal dealers in every city in the State and eventually throughout the country. In Philadelphia alone 576 small coal dealers will be forced out of business.

Second—The establishment of one central coal station in each city from which all coal will be supplied.

Third—The elimination of 10 per cent. of the number of employees in the anthracite coal mines and of the railroads carrying coal from them. No reduction in the present wage scale is planned.

Fourth—The elimination of high salaried mining officials. One superintendent for many adjacent mines, which formerly had one each.

Fifth—The elimination of railroad competition. The anthracite territory will be so apportioned that one road will serve a given district.

Sixth—The elimination of many collieries. Only the best paying ones will be kept in operation.

Seventh — The reduction of clerical forces in mining and transportation offices.

Eighth—The total elimination of sales agents.

Ninth — The substitution of improved mechanical devices for human labor for the purpose of cheapening the cost of production.

Tenth — More economical methods in well-paying properties which are now carelessly managed.

Eleventh—The promised ultimate result of all these things will be, according to the present plans, a final reduction of one dollar per ton in the price of coal to the consumer. This reduction will be made gradually.

The promoters of the enterprise declare that it will operate beneficially to the people by reason of its economies. Thus far the only economy in evidence acts solely to the advantage of the trust. It is that accomplished by the abolition of rate-cutting and of active competition between the anthracite producing companies and the railroads which transfer their produce and most important of all the reduction of and displacement of labor.

AS TO THE WHIPPING POST.

Offences That in Delaware Are Punishable With the Lash.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 3.—As the Connecticut Legislature has under consideration a bill to establish the whipping-post in that State, for the punishment of petty offenders, it may be well to call attention to the scope of that form of punishment in this State. Economic conditions have much to do with the popularity of the whipping-post in Delaware. The chief industry of the State is raising of garden truck and fruit. The tax-paying small farmer favors only that method of punishment that will reduce his tax-bill to a minimum. Prisons and workhouses for the confinement of petty offenders are too costly, but something must be done to discourage the petty offender against property. The offenders are usually driven by want to steal chickens and other farm products. The following items from the proceedings of the present session of the County Court will give an idea of the offenses for which the lash is considered the "punishment that fits the crime." In fact these offenses were considered so heinous that incarceration was also added to the flogging.

James Walton, stealing a pair of shoes, six months and fifteen lashes.

Frank Munson, stealing chickens, six months and ten lashes.

John H. Murray, stealing a coat, six months and fifteen lashes.

Charles Lewis, stealing overcoat, six months and ten lashes.

William Dutton, stealing nine cents worth of milk from doorstep, five months and ten lashes. (Had previously been in jail.)

Hal Nash, stealing coat, eight months and fifteen lashes.

Henry Macy, stealing butter tub, six months and ten lashes.

A FLOATING EXPOSITION.

NEW SCHEME FOR INTRODUCING AMERICAN GOODS ABROAD.

Uncle Sam to Act as Commercial Drummer — Government Transports and Sailors to Be Furnished Free—Expedition to Start Next Fall.

As is well known the American consular service serves as an adjunct to commercialism. The consul to-day is ever on the lookout for markets and he also keeps an eye on the market to see that other nations do not capture it.

It remained for O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics to devise a new method for capturing foreign markets for American products. Mr. Austin has been in the city during the past week gathering statistics to prove that his scheme is feasible. In discussing his idea, he said:

"With our rapid increase in importance as an exporting nation it is absolutely essential to the welfare of our merchants that new markets be found. These markets exist; of that there is not question. They are in the Philippines, in China, in Japan and in other far Eastern countries.

"The trouble is to introduce our goods to the merchants and people of those countries. If our merchants set out to do it individually the total cost will be something stupendous and the results may not be at all satisfactory. If my plan is followed, the cost will be comparatively small and the results correspondingly great.

"My idea is simply a floating exposition to visit every port in the world. That is every port where a market is possible. These ports are in Asia, Oceanica Africa and South America, where the imports consist mainly of the very class of goods that we want to sell, foodtsuffs, textiles, mineral oils, machinery and manufactures of all kinds. In spite of our having all these things in excessive quantities and superior qualities we have never sold more than $200,000,000 worth in one year to the countries in question.

"The cause for this has ben that the merchants of those countries have not had our goods properly introduced to them. The floating exposition will remedy this. We will take from four to six vessels, load them with exhibits of all kinds and then start on a cruise that will last from two to three years.

"In each port visited the merchants will be invited to visit the ships, inspect the goods, and then the people in general will be entertained. By this means foreign merchants will not only be shown what we have to sell, but we will be enabled to learn their desires in regard to packing, length of credit desired and other things that will enable us to meet their wants.

"The cost of the floating exposition would, as I have said, be comparatively slight. At present it costs the United States about $85,000 to send a transport to Manila and back. That would represent the approximate cost of the floating exposition for vessel.

"The vessels themselves would not cost anything. The Army Department now has a number of transports, first-class vessels in every respect, that I am convinced could be easily secured. In fact, it might also be possible to secure Government sailors for the vessels so that the cost of the exposition to merchants would be reduced by just that much.

"During the past twenty-five years Congress has given more than $10,000,000 to the expositions held in various parts of the country. These expositions have been admirable in every way, but they have only redounded to the credit of the cities where they were held. The floating exposition will redound to the credit and profit of the whole country and that is why I believe that Congress will treat it liberally and help reduce the cost to merchants.

"I would start the exposition from New York and in turn visit Porto Rico, Cuba, the principal cities on the eastern coast of Central and South America, then up the western coast of those countries to the Hawaiian Ilsands, Japan, Korea, Asiatic Russia, the coast cities of China and the Philippines, Siam, the Dutch East Indies, Australia, Arabia, Duch East Indies, Australia, Arabia, the and then through the Mediterranean and to the principal cities of Europe.

"Such a showing of American goods would result in the securing of billions of dollars' worth of orders and would, I am sure, increase our exports more than a hundred fold.

"I have already explained my plan to many merchants and mercantile bodies. It has been approved by every one, and I am sure that the exposition will make a start, probably next Fall."

Protest Against Interference With Family Relations.

GRINNEL, Iowa, March 4.—A committee of six, appointed by the Sacs and Foxes, now located on the Tama Reservation, has started for Washington with a protest against the action of the Indian agent in forcibly interfering with the family relations resulting from polygamous marriages.

Their tribal laws allow polygamy and they demand exemption from interference by the agent.

THE DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

Enthusiastic Report Rendered by the Entertainment Committee.

The regular meeting of the entertainment committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, was held on Tuesday evening last at 2-6 New Reade street, Comrade George Abelson in the chair.

The report of the various sub-committees on arrangements and especially of the committee on Vaudeville programme, was heard. According to all indications this entertainment will surpass all former affairs held under the auspices of the Party. The sub-committee on concert submitted the following completed programme to be rendered by the New York Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Nahan Franko.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT.

1. Overture, "Freischuetz"—Weber.
2. Fantasie, "Faust"—Gounod.
3. Introduction, Act III. "Lohengrin"—Wagner.
4. Hungarian dances—Brahms.
5. Largo—Handel.
   Violin Solo—Nahan Franko.
6. Overture, "William Tell"—Rossini.
7. Salut d'Amour—Elgar.
8. Prelude to "Meistersinger"—Wagner.
9. Waltz, "Hochzeits Klaenge"—Strauss.
10. Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2—Liszt.
11. March, "Tannhaeuser"—Wagner.

A "tableau vivant," representing the Buzz-Saw of the fighting S. L. P., will be produced by the Workingmen's Dramatic Society. And for the first time in the history of the Buzz-Saw members of the Party and sympathizers will have the pleasure of seeing impersonated that terrible weapon that has created so much consternation among the political crooks and labor fakirs througout the land. Not saying anything about the renditions of the New York Symphony Orchestra, the elaborateness of the vaudeville programme, nothing about the bazaar and fair at which the brawn and the brain of the Socialists of the land will be represented, nothing about the efforts of the comrades to make this festival a howling success—the Buzz-Saw will be worth coming a long way to see.

The gifts for the bazaar and fair are still coming in from all over the country. Costly presents accompanied by good wishes of success are pouring in. From away down Maine, and as far west as California; from Florida to Washington, members of the Party and readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are responding to the call of the committee with donations such as were never in the past seen at a gathering of proletarians.

The out-of-town comrades are certainly doing their full duty. For the members of the Party in Geater New York it now remains to hustle the sale of tickets, to even a greater extent than they have been doing in the past, and we will certainly be able to astonish friend and foe. We must make this festival such a grand affair that it will put St. Patrick in the shade, on his own day.

Remember the crimson banner, comrodes! The Local of the S.T. & L.A. or sub-division of Section Greater New York, selling the highest number of tickets will be presented by the Women's Auxiliary with the banner that stands to-day throughout the world as the only hope and aspiration of the disinherited masses. All will hail the organization that will be able to capture it.

Comrades must also bear in mind the special edition of the DAILY PEOPLE on March 17. Advertisements at the rate of $1 per inch, single column, should be gathered in large numbers, and sent at once to the business manager of the DAILY PEOPLE. Of the quality of the special edition on Festival day nothing need be said—both quality and quantity will be combined. Let every comrade do his best to make this affair a financial success. The comrades in charge of affairs at this end are doing their utmost to produce the best edition of the DAILY PEOPLE ever issued.

The proposition of the Entertainment Committee to celebrate the first anniversary of the DAILY PEOPLE on July 4th at Glendale's Schutzen Park was endorsed by the General Committee of Section New York, S.L.P. Friendly organizations please take notice.

The regular meetings of this committee will hereafter be held on Monday evenings, at 2-6 New Reade street, top floor.

ADOLPH ORANGE,
Sec'y Entertainment Committee.

To the Members and Friends of the S. L. P.

Members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party throughout the country are requested to send presents to be used at the Bazaar and Fair arranged by the Women's Auxiliary, at the Entertainment and Ball on Sunday, March 17th, for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE.

Send all presents to the secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, Miss Kate Pryor, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

The Committee further calls upon the comrades and sympathizers to solicit advertisements at the rate of $1 an inch single column for the special festival number of the DAILY PEOPLE to be issued on March 17. Send all such advertisements to the DAILY PEOPLE office, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE,
A. Orange, Secretary.

SHOEWORKERS SOLID.

NO CHANGE IN STRIKE AT WICHERT & GARDINER'S FACTORY.

Philadelphia Men Withdraw and Let it Be Known That They Disapprove of the Acts of Organized Scabbery—Fakirs Refused to Debate.

The eighth day of the strike of the shoe workers in Wichert & Gardner's shoe factory in Brooklyn opened with the strikers standing firm and the officers of the "Independent Union" very much worried.

During the meeting held in the morning, the delegation of shoe workers from Philadelphia called at the strikers' headquarters and requested to be admitted to hear the side of the strikers. They also requested that a committee of the "Independent Union" be allowed to listen to the explanation of the strikers, so that they could reply to any statements that were made. This was agreed to; and Mills, Duckfield, Griffen and Vogel represented the "Independent Union." The side of the strikers was then thoroughly explained by Secretary Brower, Asa Barrett and several of the shoe workers, Griffen stated that the agreement had been read and translated at the various meetings held prior to the trouble.

Vogel said the same thing, but the strikers denied the statement and proved to the satisfaction of any fair-minded man that the committee of the Independent Union was not telling the truth.

The officers of the Independent Union had circulated a statement that there was a fight between two unions, but it was shown that the strikers were not members of any other union, except the Independent. The strikers' explanation to the delegation of shoeworkers from Philadelphia was so plain that it was easily seen that the Philadelphia shoeworkers would decide in favor of the strikers.

After the explanation had been completed the Philadelphia shoeworkers retired to talk over the matter, and decided by unanimous vate that the strikers were right, and that the thing had been misrepresented to them by the International Union officers before they left Philadelphia. They agreed to return to Philadelphia and explain the trouble to the rest of the trade in that city.

Cormorant Smith was much put out when he learned that his lieutenants had allowed the Philadelphia shoe workers to go to the strikers' headquarters to learn their side of the trouble, and told them that he thought that the jig was up. He afterward got hold of the Philadelphia shoe workers and prevailed on them to hold another meeting, and try and reconsider their vote.

The meeting was held but with the same results. Smith then left the hall saying:

"I left my work to come out here to see you people, but I will now go back and mind my own business."

A number of the men are being sent for by other shoe manufacturers, and if the strike last much longer, all the finest workmen will be employed by other manufacturers.

The Philadelphia shoe workers requested that the DAILY PEOPLE inform its readers that they appreciated the good work the officers of the General Coucoik of Shoe Workers had done for them during their own strike last fall and that they would never have come to New York to go to work in Wichert & Gardiner's had they understood the true state of affairs; that the wage scale of the shoe workers was low enough now instead of being tied down by such a contemptible agreement as the one in question; an dthat they wanted it understood that they most thoroughly condemned the conduct of Smith & Company. The Philadelphia men may stay over for the mass meeting to-night, but will then return home.

Mr. Healey was asked why it was that the proposition to hold the public meeting, for which the Independent Union and the General Council were each to bear one-half the expense, was not accepted. His answer was that the Indepenents "thought that they had too short a time to make the necessary arrangements and consequently would have to decline the invitation." Comment superfluous.

Brooklyn Judges Gowned.

For the first time in Brooklyn and Queen's County, the judges in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court appeared yesterday in their judicial gowns. The following judges wear the silk robes: Judge William J. Gaynor, Josiah Marean, Samuel T. Maddox, Wilmot M. Smith, William D. Dickey, G. J. Garrettson, Martin J. Keogh and Alden Chester. The judges in the Supreme Court of this district have for some time worn the gowns.

FEAR THE DELUGE.

Small Capitalists See Their Doom as Combination Develops.

Recent events, notably the great combination of the transcontinental railways and the consolidation of the great iron and steel companies into the "Billion Dollar Trust," so-called, have set the business world to thinking, and in most cases with more or less misgiving as to the outcome indicated by these and other events.

Colonel E. C. Machen, president of the Brunswick & Birmingham Railway Company, engaged in constructing a line from Brunswick, Ga., to Birmingham, Ala., expressed himself on the situation as follows:

"The general tendency to railway consolidation and particularly the recent combination of the Pacific roads, if it means and proves anything, shows that the very highest leadership in investment circles have concluded that the railway is the foundation of the great domestic and foreign trade of the United States, and that values in railway securities have, practically speaking, the entire wealth of the country at their back as a bond for their success. Any line that will open up new and rich country will find work to do, as the world's demand for material and staple products has become insatiable.

"As to the combining of Carnegie and the Federal Steel Company and other great iron and steel properties and plants, it has a significance that as yet does not seem to be understood.

"It means the passing of the trusts, and the reason is not far to seek. And in this country of all nations it is too widely diffused to make trust business possible. That is to say, no trust combination can go to its logical result. Its power falls short.

"Hence, what we have been looking at as a rapid [illegible] of trusts has been simply a steady evolution of co-operation, so far confined mainly to capitalistic interests.

"The fact that such great concerns as these mentioned have been compelled to come together only makes it certain that the smaller concerns will all have to join in. It is impossible for the smaller concerns to live alone. And their remaining on the outside would be vastly to the disadvantage of the big ones. So nobody will be barred out.

"Is J. Pierpont Morgan, the new Moses, to lead the business of the country to high, firm land?

"He has not been identified with trusts, but always with consolidations in the line of co-operation. Doubtless he has been long-headed enough to see that evolution was changing trusts over to co-operation. Hence his coming to the front as the new leader is natural.

"We have seen in the past year or two, since our war with Spain, events that at any former period would have set all the nations by the ears and brought on a general war big enough to employ the great standing armies of Europe. The Boer war and the trouble in China have been the chief incidents.

"And a much more serious casus belli has been the development of American foreign trade and the pressure it has put upon the industry and commerce and financial power of other and particularly European countries. Any time up to within the last half decade one-tenth of this friction would have put the armies and fleets of the world in motion. But there is no war.

"Why? Well, every mill, shop, factory, mine and farm has been busy up to its eyes, and has had no time for war and no desire to permit any course that would paralyze trade and substitute hard times for good times.

"All this tendency is bound to go on. What we have seen in railroads and the iron trade we will see in the cotton, woollen, lumber, agricultural and other trades and interests.

"Co-operation is the natural, logical out-growth of the situation that exists all over the world. It cannot be stopped any more than the trust scheme, which was un-natural and illogical—an attempt of the few to confiscate the property of the many—could be forced to ultimate success.

"But the capitalistic end is only one-half. The other half is labor. And labor is getting together year by year, and now rapidly, on lines of help rather than hindrance to capital.

"The next two or three years will about complete the capitalistic coming together in co-operation. And, the first decade of the new century will find capital, stripped and organized down to the last analysis, and labor, equally united, brought together for such efforts as have never been known to the industries of the world.

"And the inevitable result of this will be a progress altogether out of proportion to anything heretofore known to history—larger, grander, more productive of results and with the wealth created more widely diffused than ever before.

"And this, of course, means permanency. When all share, all will be not only content but will insist on keeping things in the right channel.

"Ordinarily, conditions such as exist would cause the suspicion among people who look ahead that this country was just a little too well off for it to last. But we have a surplus of bread and meat, of material and of every thing that other countries are a little 'shy' of, and so our leadership is legitimate and will be acquiesced in.

"There is nothing to be made by any nation by fighting us, but evrything by co-operating with us and nowadays nations work in unity as corporations did a few years back. The Confederate general, Forrest, said to one of his staff: 'Miller, if you can't whip 'em, you must jine 'em.' And this philosophical proverb seems to be fit for world-wide application."

ROLLER SKATE ECONOMICS

AS PRACTICED IN THE CORDAGE TRUST'S BROOKLYN FACTORY.

Exercise to Limber up the Girls—Keeps Them in Good Condition for Work—The Factory Rink as a Moral Agency. Official's Frank Statement.

The "Workers Betterment" idea has struck Brooklyn—and they are both still there. The impact of Brooklyn with an idea is something awful—to those who live elsewhere and believe they know that staid old borough. The "workers betterment" idea has struck it, though, with such force that crowds are standing around waiting for the reaction to begin its dead work.

It, the idea, was introduced by the American Manufacturing Company, better known as the Cordage Trust. It is located on the fourth floor of the big factory building at the foot of Noble street, and when it is put in operation is said to occasion considerable delight. The idea embraces a merry-go-round, roller skates, skating rink, lunch room, dancing hall, library and baths, and is provided with a piano. Three or four hundred girls who are employed in the jute department of the mills are supposed to utilize the idea—or in other words, the roller skates, skating rink, dancing hall, and piano—in order that they may, by the diversion afforded, recuperate strength enough to enable them to proceed with their day's work, and produce more jute, and, incidentally, more profit, for the Cordage Trust than formerly.

A Mr. Gratz, vice-president of the company, is the originator of the "idea." This gentleman does not claim to be a philanthropist, nor, if we are to judge from his language, is he a cultured person, he is a plain, frank business man. Says he, regarding "his" idea: "We bought the roller skates because we think it will pay commercially. Three-quarters of an hour in such recreation during a ten-hour day limbers up the girls and keeps them in good condition for work. Besides, it keeps them off the street."

To many this frank confession is astounding. It shows that "workers' bet[illegible]ment" that there is something more than wages in the "idea," and that is increased production and profits for capital. Mr. Gratz is a philanthropist or not, despite that the workers are bettered by his disinterested scheme, that in St. Louis, where his company has three more factories, he has obtained a farm twenty miles outside of the city, where fifty girls at a time are accomodated every Sunday.

Over in Brooklyn, those who are awaiting the reaction are discussing whether Mr. Grazt is a philanthropist or not, despite his language to the contrary. Those who have had an acquaintance with the idea before its impact with Brooklyn and who are not interested in watching the reaction see the significance of Mr. Gratz actions and language, and are not a bit bewildered. They say if these "workers' betterment" schemes keep on the workers will be worsted. Their condition will sink to the level of that of slaves whose masters take care of them, even to their most insignificant amusements and comfort. Are the working class never to attain a position in which the paternalism of capitalism will be unnecessary to their physical or moral welfare? Are they always to remain gallingly dependent upon the interests of their masters for the means of their true betterment? Are they to be always without initiative or voice, in these matters?

They believe there is only one way out of the matter; and that is the substitution for capitalist paternalism of Socialist fraternalism. Let the workers take hold of the powers of State and use them to secure control of the means of production and distribution. Then there will be a true betterment; a betterment in which the workers shall take the initiative and the products and enjoy fully the results.

Dock Laborer's Strike.

MARSEILLES, March 4. — A large number of seamen and stokers, who joined the strike of dock laborers, marched to the docks this morning and endeavored to induce the crews to quit the steamers.

A number of ships which have arrived since the strike began have been compelled to proceed without discharging their cargoes. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Golconda from London, proceeded for India without discharging 290 tons of cargo consigned to Marseilles, and the same company's Himalaya, from Colombo, proceeded for London, unable to discharge 2,000 bales of silk.

The Government has ordered the Mediterranean Light Division, consisting of six cruisers, to coal at Toulon, with a view of taking over the mail services for Algeria and Corsica, in the event of the strikers interfering with the mail packets.

Several steamers managed to discharge perishable cargoes by the aid of the crews and the employees of the consignees. While this was being done the strikers gathered threateningly, but the police and gendarmes drove them back and escorted the wagons to the warehouses. Two unescorted carts, laden with fish, were waylaid by strikers, who overturned them and then mounted on the boxes and sang the "Carmagnole." Again the strikers were dispersed by the gendarmes.

DUPED CIGARMAKERS.

MORE REVELATIONS ON THE LATE FAKIR-LED AND "VOLKSZEITUNG"-PUFFED STRIKE.

A Member of the Union Holds the Noses of the Organized Scabbery to the Grind Stone and Turns It Unflinchingly. Dan Harris Pilloried.

In the "Volkszeitung" of February 13, one William Meyer has a communication entitled "Criticising the Criticism," on the subject of Barnes and his Genossen. I imagined that on so important a matter, the members of the Union would have spoken up. It seems, though, that since the late fatal strike, the cigarmakers of New York have been stricken with apathy.

He who wishes to indulge in criticism should stick to the truth. At the meeting in Bohemian Hall, Dan Harris held a long speech, in the course of which he declared that Mr. Wertheim was disposed for some years back, to turn his shop into a union shop; but that his advances were rejected on the ground that he should first raise wages before negotiations would start. Mr. Wertheim declined to do so. Now, then, at the second conference during the strike, the manufacturers, Wertheim among them, made important concessions on wages. Why were they not accepted, and then followed up by organizing the shop?

It will be remembered that some time ago the Spanish workers issued a pamphlet, setting forth that the strike was being mismanaged, and that they, the Spanish workers, were willing to confer with a committee of the International Union, so as to come to an understanding. But what did the strike committee do? It acted in a high-handed way and declared: "We don't want to have anything to do with the Spanish workers." The undersigned, at the meeting of the second district, called attention to the danger of such a conduct, in that the Spanish workers, would break the backbone of the strike.

When the voluntary contributions of the non-members ceased to flow in, I called attention to it, that the strike committee should hold shop and public meetings so as to keep the contributions going. Nothing was done. From that moment on the members had to bear the whole burden of that bloodletting assessment. It is a fact that members who earned only four or six dollars a week had to pay the one dollar assessment and thirty cents a week dues,—all that out of such miserable earnings.

I ask any thinking man in what way can the strike committee explain such conduct?

Mr. Meyer criticises "the Knight of Beekman street." To be frank and honest by the reading of that passage I said to myself, "Here is a nigger in the wood-pile." The principal argument which Mr. Meyer makes is that the leaders of the machinists strike in England, as well as the longshoremen's strike in Hamburg, also knew, months ahead, that their strikes were lost. Where did Mr. Meyer get this theory from? Surely not from practical experience. If he had practical experience he would know that German workingmen do not allow themselves to be treated by strike committees in the way that this strike committee dared to treat us, to wit, to make us pay and shut our mouths, and above all to believe in the infallibility of those gentlemen. German workmen would spurn such a committee with contempt and drive it out of its post if it dared to withhold from them information on the strike.

Mr. Meyer admits that hitherto all strikes that lasted more than two months were lost. I fully agree with him. But Mr. Meyer does not seem to realize that by this very admission he admits the unfitness of the strike committee. I would ask him if after two or three months he realized the failure of a measure, whether it would be sanity on his part to persist?

But, says he, once engaged in battle it is the duty of the leader to carry on the fight so long as injury can be inflicted on the enemy. I would be truly thankful to him if he would explain to me how injury can be inflicted on an enemy, who, like Kerbs and others, at the very start of a strike control two factories outside, and who at the end of the strike has six of them? These are facts that were withheld from us by the Strike Committee. How can under such circumstances any one prattle about "hurting the enemy?"

Mr. Meyers says that although the strike was lost, the victory cost the manufacturers dear. Every thinking man must roar at this. We the members have paid out $24.75 in assessments and the workingmen who were on strike have suffered still more severely. At the end of it all there was not the slightest raise in wages. This proves that we, the workingmen, are the ones who suffered, while the losses of the manufacturers have been neutralized by their withdrawing the offers made by them of higher wages. The raise of wages which they offered would have run up to thousands of dollars at the end of the year. Who then dares talk about "injuring the enemy?"

Moreover, how sorry things stood with the strike from the very start appears from the statements of Mr. Strasser. At the said meeting in Bohemian Hall, he made an admission that surprised all the cigarmakers present. He admitted that he did not even dare to inform the Advisory Board how serious the situation was. I ask, "Can one conceive of any more disgraceful admission against the Advisory Board?"

If, moreover, we keep in mind that the President of the Strike Committee himself declared in the second district of Union 144 that members of the Strike Committee, who were suspected of treason, had been excluded from the sessions—a fact that he admitted, upon a question put him at the said meeting in Bohemian Hall—is it not a double crime to withhold the facts from the members and thereby to afford an opportunity to that miserable crew to ply their trade? Or is it supposed, that a traitor would remain satisfied with a handful of peanut shells?

The seventh paragraph of the statement of Barnes and Genossen runs as follows: "The President and the Secretary said in a circular: '

'On account of lack of funds during the first seven months, we would not take hold actively.' "

But this, notwithstanding the minutes of the Board meetings were read regularly to the members, and always there appeared a surplus of from six to thirteen thousand dollars. Now, then, if the circular of the President was based upon truth, he must have been kept in the dark on the situation, or the minutes were a miserable trick.

Both things cannot be true. An excellent illustration of what sort of treatment was vouchsafed to the rank and file may be gathered from the fact, that, at the general meeting of Union 144, held on October 29, Dan Harris was shameless enough to declare: "The strike stands to-day as well for the cigarmakers, as for the manufacturers." Where did he get the courage from, to make such a laughing stock of workingmen in the midst of their defeat? The incident may seem incredible enough for to-day.

Workingmen, wake up! It is high time that you bestir yourselves, lest the organization is destroyed by an element that until now has betrayed its unfitness in every possible direction. Wake up and take active part in the election of your officers. Give your vote to those who intelligently represent your interests, and the heavy clouds that hang over our organization must vanish.

JOHN KRINGS.

New York, March 3.

THE RIGHT TO LIFE ETC;

Can Only Be Realized by the Ownership of the Means of Life.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—William S. Dalton delivered a very interesting address last night at S. L. P. headquarters. His subject was: "The Right to Life." He pointed out very lucidly to the audience that the theoretical rights of the working class were of no use to them, as long as they had not the means to enjoy those rights.

To illustrate: The worker had a "right" to quit his job at any time and go on a vacation to the sea shore or mountains, but not having the means that right could only be exercised by taking advantage of another "right," viz., the right to starve while on the trip.

The Declaration of Independence holds certain truths to be self-evident. Among other things that the people are endowed with, are the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The framers of that document thought that the right to own private property was a guarantee of such rights.

And so it was in those days in the crude and simple implements of production, and the comparative ease with which the average man could equip himself with the necessary tools to make himself an independent producer.

But with the development of the tools and implements of production to the present mammoth concerns, owned by a few, we had now reached a stage where the right to life, etc., could not be exercised, except by the owners of the tools, i. e., the capitalist class. The non-owners could only use these tools at terms dictated by the owners. And as the capitalist did not need to employ all the non-owners or working class, the competition between the latter forced down their "share," i. e., the wages of the wealth producers to just enough to keep them alive or in other words made slaves out of them. Slaves absolutely dependent on the capitalist class. While the wage slaves have no permanent master, (they have the "right" to change, still, if they leave one they must find another. The wage slave is not driven by the lash on his bare back. No: The wage masters have a more biting and stinging method, the lash of hunger.

The wage slave cannot be sold for one thousand or fifteen hundred dollars; nor for now they can be bought in droves for one dollar and a half. No one can be free who does not own the tools whereby his living is made. No one can enjoy the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, while he allows others to monopolize these tools and thereby makes a slave of himself.

The speaker then showed how the working class must become owners of the machinery of production, by voting for a political party that stands for the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class, a party that declares that the few shall no longer own the means of production and make slaves of the rest. But that the means of production shall become the common property of all and operated for the benefit of the producer, such a political party is the Socialist Labor Party.

Only by electing this party to political power can the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness be made of practical benefit to the working class, instead of the hollow mockery of having these "rights," and being unable to utilize them.

Several questions were asked and answered in a very satisfactory manner.

"Labor" Men Protest.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator Chadler to-day presented to the Senate a protest from Henry R. Knapp, of Helena, Mont., against the seating of W. A. Clark, of Monatan.

Mr. Knapp claims to act in behalf of the labor party of Montana, which party united with the Democrats in the election of the Clark State ticket, and in the election of Mr. Clark by the Legislature. He says that Clark's managers made a compact to assist in securing State legislation in the intrest of labor, but have failed to do so. He also charges that Clark expended to exceed two hundred thousand dollars in his campaign.

This same "labor" party which now protests so loudly, was set on foot by the Social Democrats in their endeavors to stop the growing Socialist Labor Party.

CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS.

It Causes a Quondam Labor Misleader to Act With His Fellow Workers.

Everybody has troubles of his own, and some people can't leave other people's troubles alone.

The above maxim, in this case, is vividly illustrated by the Dorpin Lodge 024 of the International Association of Machinists and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of Schenectady, N. Y.

From data at hand it appears that the Dorpin Lodge had a secretary by the name of Henry Jackson, an old resident of Schenectady. He was at one time the proprietor of a one-horse machine shop; employing a few machinists, principally engaged in doing odd jobs, and incidentally building an engine, provided he received an order for one. Jackson was finally forced to abandon the business altogether on account of the concentration of production and improved machinery, which made it impossible for him to compete with other firms. From then on he has been engaged in divers other pursuits until he finally landed in the General Electric Company, employed in the capacity of a machinist and inspector of marine engines.

He always took an active part in local politics i. e., doing the canine act for heelers) and generally interested himself in minor public affairs. He is intelligent, well appearing and a good speaker, but for all that and all the good things that could be said about him, if one would take the time and judge the man by his actions, one would be forced to the conclusion that he isn't the man to be trusted with union men's interests, because he manifests all the remarkable propensities of a labor fakir; a man who (like a beast of prey) is constantly on the look-out for something that will materially benefit him. Consequently, it was but natural for him working in the shop as he was, to join the "yooyun" and also run the union for himself. In order to do this, he had to hold an office.

So he managed to have himself elected as financial secretary.

Everything went along all right until (like the traditional "Rip Van Winkle" of old, who was asleep for twenty years; the pure and simplers go him one better, they wake up once every two years; some unions went to sleep sixty years ago and they haven't woke up yet), the pure and simplers woke up. Everyone who is in anyway familiar with unions knows what that means: there is a great commotion when they inspect the secretary's books; somebody is sure to be forcibly evicted.

In this case it happened to be Brother Jackson. They found he was $100 short in his accounts and he was requested to make restitution; and they threatened to take legal proceedings against him. To save himself he mortgaged his old machinery he had in storage and raised the amount, and by those means made good his standing in the union.

As a rule employers of large concerns are always on the look-out for just such men, they always make willing tools.

In large factories where there is always a good deal of piece work done, it follows that the system accelerates production, that is to say, it means that by setting the price so low on each piece of work, men are forced to hustle to make a day's pay (enough to keep them alive till next morning), consequently they must make more work, and that means increased production. And when the men, by applying themselves diligently to their work do some thinking on their own part and establish a little system of their own on some particular job, they by that means manage to increase their earnings. We all know that means simply a cut in prices, and where the men are organized on the "pure and simple" plan it generally precipitates a strike. And in just such instances as these when an employer contemplates cutting the prices, such men as Mr. Jackon are the most useful tools in the whole establishment.

The manager, if he is shrewd, which Mr. Emmons undoubtedly is, will always have just such men on hand to stand between him and the men.

Mr. Emmons, whenever there has been any labor troubles, has always used Mr. Jackson to adjust matters with the union men suitable to the company's interest, and the men could never arrive at any logical conclusion about their troubles.

But now things have changed. The union men hear the powerful blows of the Arm and Hammer, wielding and shaping their intellect to the true principles of unionism. They listen to the denunciations of the fakir's well laid plans, and the effect on the men is remarkable.

Formerly it was the custom of Mr. Emmons to call Mr. Jackson to the office and instruct him how to settle all difficulties with the men. No. 20 is a shop where they build engines and breed union men. When a nonunion man goes to work there he is requested to join the union, upon his refusal he is treated to some manifestations of the union men's brotherly love in the shape of flying missiles, criminations, calumny, insult, abuse, backbiting and all manner of things not becoming a gentleman and fellow workingman, until the man, (to terminate the prosecution of the union men,) is either forced to join the union or comply with the alternative, namely leave his job.

The other day the hawks of the company descended upon the (not the heads) but the wages of the poor unfortunates in shop 20 (it is not known if it was because they were hungry or thought the men were too well fed,) but anyway, the men were mad and wanted to strike. Mr. Emmens was notified at once, and, he, folowing his old tactics, of course, sent for Mr. Jackson to come to the office. But this time he refused to go.

What had happened? Mr. Jackson the invincible, the great I am! The great jollier! refused to go. He stood on his dignity. His manly chest swelled. He, like the hero who stands upon the deck of a sinking ship with his arms folded, calmly facing death, he defied the great Emmons, and told him (Emmons) if he wanted to see him he must come to shop twenty. The Socialists, to quote the genial and versatile Comrade E. R. Markley, saw the nigger in the fence.

It seems Jackson has had inculcated into his plegmatic intellect a sort of semi-knowledge of Socialism, anyway, sufficient to make him feel like a traitor to his class, and for this reason he refused to go to the office and Mr. Emmons had to come and talk to the men, and what he had to say to Mr. Jackson he said in the presence of all the men, and settled the matter right there, with all the men, not with one man or a tool, as in former instances. Workingmen can accomplish a good that will redound to their intrinsic benefit, if they will listen to the teaching of the S. T. & L. A., that knows what Unionism and solidarity mean.

In conclusion, we would deem it advisable to administer a little advice to Mr. Jackson and all his kind. If you want to be a potent factor and an exponent of manhood and working class interest, you must be true to your class.

DOWN WITH ORGANIZED SCABBERY

A Pittsburg Workman Comes Out for Genuine Trades Unionism.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 1.—The following card, which is self-explaining, may be interesting to those attending the machinists' meeting, 318 Fifth ave., Saturday night. A reporter of the "Leader" was present at the meeting:

Wilkinsburg, Pa., Feb. 24,1901.

"Editor Leader—In a news item headed 'Socialist Ruled Out' in the 'Leader' of this date, the statement is made that John O'Connell (meaning the undersigned) made an attempt to address the meeting on 'Socialism.' If a reporter was at the meeting and wrote the item he is mistaken.

"If the item was given by a member of Pittsburg Lodge No. 52, I. A. of M., it is a willful misstatement of facts, as Business Agent Shaw was the first to mention socialism or politics, and I called his attention to that fact. I made the statement that the International Association of Machinists was not a genuine, bona fide labor organization, and intended to challenge any member of the I. A. of M. from the national head of the organization, O'Connell, down to any member of No. 52 to debate in public the question of the genuineness of the I. A. of M. as a labor organization, but was denied the opportunity, as the I. A. of M. is afraid to meet a member of a genuine labor organization, the Socalist Trade and Labor Alliance, in debate.

"Having an experience of eight years as a member of the I. A. of M. and kicked it overboard when master machinist of Lodge No. 52, I am in a position to know the rottenness of the I. A. of M., whose chief stock in trade is an immense amount of ignorance in regard to the labor problem.

"JAMES A. O'CONNELL,
"Wilkinsburg, Pa."

The above from the Pittsburg Leader refers to a machinists meeting held as stated. Labor fakirs of every description were given the floor in order to throw the "dope" into the workingmen there assembled.

James A. O'Connell was refused the floor because he wanted to address the workers on genuine trades unionism. The Kangaroos who are playing the jackal for the Organized Scabbery aided the fakirs in howling down O'Connell.

From this out the undersigned is done but not through with the Organized Scabbery.

THOMAS MILLER.

"COMRADE" CARNEGIE

Recognizes the Usefulness of the "Labor" Movement.

The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association has been enriched by a donation of $1,000 from a remarkable and entirely unexpected source. The donor is none other than Andrew Carnegie, the steel king and strike breaker.

The members of the association were greatly surprised when they received the millionaire's check, inasmuch as he is known to be greatly opposed to labor organizations and they to him since the big strike at Homestead, Pa, in 1892, a strike which lost the Republicans the Presidency for four years, and the lives of several workingmen for ever. The Pinkertons did the work from an armored boat.

It is probable that the check was sent after the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, which is helping the association and which used to meet in the Labor Lyceum's building, had asked him to subscribe.

Other subscribers to the fund are: Comptroller Coler, $500; Robert Fulton Cutting, Bishop Potter, Robert C. Ogden, Mirabeau L. Towns, William R. Hearst, and Bridge Commissioner Shea. The fund now amounts to 20,000.

This money from "friend" Carnegie was given because he recognizes the nature of the organiation to which he donated the money. It is not inimical to "capital," in fact it is one of the best friends "capital" has. Therefore the great giver can afford to be generous.

Farming by Electricity.

ONEONTA, March 4.—Thomas Manze, a farmer in East Meredith, Delaware County, has recently installed a complete electric light plant on his land.

His residence and barns and even some of the lanes on his farm are brilliantly lighted with electricity.

He does his churning and feed-cutting with electricity, and next summer proposes to utilize it for threshing.

He contemplates purchasing in the spring an automobile adapted for farm trucking. Mr. Manze has plenty of means at his command to carry out his rather novel ideas of farming.

Solalists Arrested in Hungary.

BUDAPEST, March 1.—Two well-known Socialists caused excitement in the lower house of the Diet to-day by showering from the gallery a number of pamphlets entitled "Bread and the Rights of the People." The Socialists were arrested.

AS 'TIS IN ENGLAND.

A SPEECH FROM A LABOR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Keir Hardie's Irrelevant Oratory, That Betrays the Pointless Education Hitherto Imparted to the Working Class of England.

As the PEOPLE has occasionally room in its columns for items which may serve to point the English Socialist movement to the necessity for becoming as straight in its political action as the Social Democratic Federation has all along ben in economics, I send you the following "Scotsman" account of Mr. Keir Hardie's address in this town. It is by no means one of his best, i. e., his weakest deliverances, but it shines through with what has been the curse of the English Socialist movement on the political platform, namely, that we are more practical in widening the footwalks, building bridges, and helping and serving the community generally than the practical politicians themselves. This is the report of the speech:

"MR. KEIR HARDIE, M. P., IN EDINBURGH."

"In connection with the Edinburgh branch of the Independent Labour party, Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M. P., addressed a crowded audience in the Free Gardeners' Hall, Picardy Place. Mr. Hugh Miller presided. Taking as his subject, "The Political Situation," Mr. Keir Hardie remarked at the outset that only men who were ignorant or who were blindly partisan cared to say that there was any principle whatever dividing the Liberal front bench from the Tory front bench. Contending that the working class was receiving a small proportion of the wealth that was being produced, and that life for the bulk of the people, instead of becoming easier, as it ought to be with growing wealth, was becoming more severe in its struggle for mere existence, it was fitting, he said, that the nation should at the commencement of a new century and a new reign set itself afresh to discover whether and how far Parliament could be used to make the conditions of life easier for the mass of the people. It seemed fitting to say that no change whatever in the condition of the people would be effected by changing the title of the figure head of the State from a King to a President. Speaking as a Republican, and as a man who did not believe in Kings or Thrones, holding these to be unworthy of a self-governing people and almost an insult to its intelligence—(applause)—he still believed that under existing circumstances a King was the least of two evils. The recent occupant of the Throne won and received the respect of all classes of the community for the way in which she performed the duties of her station. (Applause.) If at the passing away of the Queen the nation had been called upon to elect a successor by popular vote, the chances were a thousand against one that the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain would have been their President to-day, and with all the faults and weaknesses of the new King, he was less dangerous by far. (Laughter and applause.) After making a vigorous protest against the note of militarism which was present at the Queen's funeral, Mr. Keir Hardie asked if they had any reason to expect that the new King would exert whatever powers the Constitution gave him in order to rescue the country and the Empire from the cheking graps of the millionaires who were doing it to death in South Africa. (Applause.) He for one could not indulge in any hope of that coming to pass. All the facts seemed to point the other way. Mr. Hardie here made some defamatory charges and insinuations, and then proceeded to say that both sides in the House of Commons would agree in seeking to hush up and prevent becoming known whatever the facts of the case might be. That being so, there was room and need for another party which would not be the servant of wealth, which would not be liable to have its lips sealed by any power or authority in the State, and which would speak out fearlessly and vigorously, let the consequences be what they might, and make the truth known at all costs and at all hazards. His point was that there were not two parties in the States, and there was need for a second. He wished it to be understood that, speaking as a man who had no axe to grind, no object to serve, and with one ambition and one desire in life, namely, to be of help and service to the class to which he belonged, there was no hope for reform movement in this country until the workers had combined their strength and said to Liberal and Tory alike: "A plague on both your Houses. We shall win our own reforms by the strength of our own right arm.' (Applause.) The prospect of a new party, which would gather together all the scattered forces of a new democracy in a fighting whole would, however, only be possible after the war spirit had been killed out and trampled under foot. Discussing the war, its conduct, he said, from its inception down to the present time had been a disgrace to the Government. (Applause.) They said they wanted unconditional surrender from the Boers. That, he held they had no right to ask, and they had no right to back up the Government in asking. The one rule which should govern the relations between nations, as between individuals, was not seek to do anything to another that they would not like the other to do unto them. (Applause.) Answering questions, Mr. Keir Hardie said he could not honestly say that they would find more support or sympathy for social and labor reforms on the Liberal side than they would on the Tory side, and that applied to the people of the country as well as to the members of the House of Commons. As much factory legislation could be placed at the credit of the Tory party as stood to the Liberal party. He did not admit that the Workmen's Compensation Act, for instance, was a worse measure than Mr. Asquith's bill. It contained a far bigger principle, which was capable of extension indefinitely, than Mr. Asquith's bill did. On matters of labor and social reform, however, each party went as far only as it was pushed and not one step further. (Laughter.) A resolution, protesting against the arming of Edinburgh mounted police with swords, was adopted."

S. L. P. members know through the columns of the daily and weekly PEOPLE of Keir Hardie's deep religious convictions, but they may not be aware that they only came to him after he became a man and a politician and had put away childish things. With him they were in no sense hereditary for his father, a staunch Freethinker, reading in the "National Reformer," which wrapped his lunch, in the pit, and seeing Bradlaugh declare there that "there might be a God," rushed up home to stop his subscription to it forthwith.

Without the asistance of the Social Democratic Federation there could have been no Independent Labor Party; no English Workers' Parliamentary party; no Scottish Workers' Parliamentary party; no Workers' Municipal Committees; yet on all these the main endeavor seems always to be to cut off the Social Democratic Federation altogether, by emasculating the programmes of whatever elements of militant Socialism they may contain. And "Justice" is silent upon these acts of treachery because it was commanded to refrain from attacking what was bringing great grist to the working class mill in the shape of elected persons, and a big vote, because it was seen that the greatest reactionary candidate had always the heaviest poll.
—Edinburgh reader of the PEOPLE.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all workingmen is called to the *Daily People*. It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist Republic.

THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER IN THE WORLD. ● ● ● ●

It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and is the organ of the militant working class of America. It is

OWNED BY WORKINGMEN.
EDITED BY WORKINGMEN.
SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN.

The mission of the *Daily People* is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the ballot box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its idle capitalist class on the one hand and its starving working class on the other, and proclaim

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live to-day, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class—the option to

GO TO WORK OR STARVE.

Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read the *Daily People*. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The *Daily People* is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read it.

Subscription price—One year, $3.50; six months, $2; three months $1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,

Nos. 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City

Authorized Agents for Weekly People.

AKRON, OHIO:
W. Garrity, 194 Upson street.
ALLENTOWN, PA.
P. Herriger, 520 North Penn street.
BALTIMORE, MD.
Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia ave.
BOSTON, MASS.:
W. H. Carroll, 2001 Washington street.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
J. C. Custer, 422 Main street.
BUENA VISTA, PA.
W. H. Thomas.
BUFFALO, N. Y.:
B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.
CANTON, OHIO:
John H. T. Juergens, 1106 High street.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.:
John P. Curran, 52 Dexter street.
CHICAGO, ILL.:
C. A. Okerlund, 3253 Fifth Ave.
Wm. Berns, 180 E. Ohio street.
Carl Petersen, 2494 Lake street.
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.:
John J. Kelly, 62 Grattan street.
CINCINNATI, OHIO:
Theo. Kaucher, 1107 Elm street.
CLEVELAND, OHIO:
P. C. Christiansen, 90½ Professor street.
Fritz Feldner, 157 Anderson avenue.
CLINTON, IOWA:
E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.:
Jos. T. Brecka.
DETROIT, MICH.:
P. Frisema, Jr., 1011 Hancock avenue, East.
DULUTH, MINN.
Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Louis Cohen, 61 Norman street.
ELIZABETH, N. J.:
G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.
ERIE, PA.:
Fred. Uhlmann, 656 W. 19th street.
EVANSVILLE, IND.
C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.
EVERETT, MASS.
M. J. King, 197 Ferry street.
FALL RIVER, MASS.:
H. Ormerod, 39 Beacon street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.:
M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.
GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.
J. F. Sloan.
HARTFORD, CONN.:
Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.:
Ernest C. Peabody, 25 Lincoln street, Bartford District.
HOMESTEAD, PA.
James Lawry, 701 Amity street.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
J. T. L. Remley, 2453 Station street.
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.
Lewis Hoeckel, 426 No. Perry street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.:
J. De Castro, 741 W. Railroad street.
LAWRENCE, MASS.:
John Howard, 42 Lowell street.
LINCOLN, NEB.:
Emil Ittig, Room 3, Sheldon Block.
LOUISVILLE, KY.:
Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.
LOWELL, MASS.:
Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street.
LYNN, MASS.:
Daniel S. Law, 44 Mulberry street.
McKEESPORT, PA.:
John Hobbs, 526 White street.
MILFORD, CONN.
Gust Langer, P. B. 774.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.:
Rochus Babnick, 932 Sixth street.
Robert Schroeder, 460 Greenfield Avenue.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue, S.
MONTREAL, CAN.
J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.:
A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
C. E. Patrick, 219 Washington street.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.:
M. Steel, 126 Broadway.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Chas. Sobey, 143 Ferry street.
NEW WHATCOM, WASH.
Wm. McCormick.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.:
Leon Lecoste, 2402 Customhouse street.
PASCOAG, R. I.
Gus Martin, Box 325.
PATERSON, N. J.:
Richard Berdan, 94 Clinton street.
John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.:
Austin Boudreau, 40 Lucas street.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.:
Chas. Zolot, 1511½ Main street.
PEORIA, ILL.:
F. Lichtsinn, 169 Lower Hamilton St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.
Sam. Clark, 1304 Germantown avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wm. I. Marshall, 406 Rider avenue, Allegheny, Pa.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.:
P.F.O'Connor, Box 206, Olneyville, R.I.
PUEBLO, COLO.:
Nixon Elliott, 1025 Berkley avenue.
READING, PA.
Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street.
REVERE, MASS.
O. Sullivan, 21 Payson, street.
RENSSELAER, N. Y.:
Henry Stasius, N Columbia street.
RICHMOND, VA.
J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings
RIVERSIDE, CAL.:
A. F. Seward, 355 E. 12th street.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.:
C. Luedecke, 326 St. Josephs avenue.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.
Herman Miller, 35 Vernon avenue.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Frank Leitner, 226 Wyoming St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.:
Jos. H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter street.
E. W. Carpenter, 51 3rd street.
SAN PERDO, CAL.
Christian Petersen.
SAN JOSE, CAL.:
Fred. Haman, 24 North 1st street.
ST. LOUIS, MO.:
John J. Ernst, 1823 So. 13th St.
SALEM, MASS.:
John White, American House,
Church street.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH:
Geo. F. Petersen, 54 So. West Temple street.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.:
P. Jepsen, 12 South Ferry street.
SCRANTON, PA.:
Wm. Watkins, 234 N. Bromley avenue.
SEATTLE, WASH.:
Walter Walker, 1514 First avenue.
SLOAN, N. Y.:
N. Van Kerkvoorde.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.:
Jacob Loven, Somerville avenue.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.:
Louis Hain, 20 Burbank street.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
STOCKTON, CAL.
J. B. Ferguson, 442 East Market street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.
Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
E. Harris,
Room 14, Myers Block.
TAUNTON, MASS.
Max Boewe, 72 Wittenton street.
TACOMA, WASH.
Arthur Spenser, Post Office.
TROY, N. Y.:
F. E. Passonno, 1004 Jacob street.
UNION HILL, N. J.:
Otto Becker, 348 Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.
John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
R. Baker, 811 Seymour St.
WATERBURY, CONN.
John Neubert, 39 Charles street.
WEST HAVEN, CONN.
Charles W. Peckham, Box 373.
WILKINSBURG, PA.:
Jas. A. McConnell.
WOBURN, MASS.
N. Peter Neilson, 35 Garfield avenue.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.:
Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street.
WORCESTER, MASS.:

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

THE CHICAGO MOLDERS.

ORGANIZED SCABBERY CUTS THE THROATS OF ITS OWN MEN.

Martin J. Fox Assists the Boss in Getting Scabs—Men Find That Their "Leaders" Are Their Worst Enemies—The Men Completely Demoralized.

An intelligent person now-a-days smiles when he sees and hears a Democrat, Jeffersonian or otherwise, shouting about "Democracy." Also will he laugh when he sees and hears a Republican sing the praises of his "Republic" or "Republicanism." Certainly, they assume a good deal of indignation when they see you smile, and they are very likely to say: "You blamed fool, go and stick your nose into a dictionary, and see what these terms mean, if you do not take any stock in our sayings."

But the dictionary definition, unfortunately, does not jibe exactly with the words and actions of Republicans and Democrats.

The principles which expressed themselves in those two terms in days gone by, are no longer embodied in them now, at least not when they come from the Dem. or Rep.; they are merely a meaningless phrase and only used to bunco the workers.

"Trades Unionism," when used by a pure and simple trades unionist, is, in recent years, equally as shallow and meaningless, as the two terms mentioned above. However, there was a time when "Trades Unionism" meant an organization which gave battle to the boss; there was a time, when it was aggressive; there was a time when it stood up for the workers—but that time is no more.

Capitalism grew in power, as the tools of production developed, and concentrated in the hands of fewer and fewer people. To be on the easy side, it barricaded and entrenched itself behind the government, and all the agencies, i.e., the policeman's club, the militiaman's rifle, the gatling gun of the Federal troops, and the infamous injunction.

The working class, held back by its own ignorance, which the labor leaders (?) carefully nourished, because ignorant people are easily "worked" you know, did not keep step with the advance of time; that is to say, the proletariat did not make use of that powerful, modern weapon—the ballot. Hence the onslaught of the workers was repulsed, the men clubbed into submission, and the strikes were lost. This left but two ways: either the workers keep pace with the evolution and stand a chance of winning, or change their policy. The latter, through the influence of the leaders, was adopted; and thus AGGRESSION GAVE WAY TO DEFENSE.

From this time on capitalism was master of the situation; it had knocked the main principle of trade unionism sky-high—the aggressiveness.

What matters it to Capitalism, if the workers defend to their hearts content? Can they defend their property? No! They have none. Can they defend their rights? No! They practically have but one right left, and that is the right to be a slave, a right to vegetate along, a right to starve if need be! To be sure, the capitalists have but little desire to grab this right for themselves.

Oh, what irony is therefore the policy of "Defence of the Workers" now!

And now we witness again within the trade unions a change—a change for the better? No! Once started on a downward course, it will, like an avalanche, not stop till the lowest depth has been reached.

Capitalism rests on wage-slavery, hence it forestalls all attempts on the part of the workers to emancipate themselves. To do this successfully it controls the labor leaders, and it does all in its power to encourage and develop the labor misleader—the labor fakir. And when the fakir gets finally corrupt and rotten he is considered a fit man, and is given a job as "labor commissioner," etc. Not alone that the labor fakir kept down the organized workers by frustrating any and all attempts of the rank and file to go into labor politics, i.e., to support the Socialist Labor Party at the ballot-box, he also prevented the uprising of the unorganized workers. On the walls of the labor headquarters are hanging charters galore. The fakir pays per capita tax occasionally on seven members and thus keeps them. And as the oppression of Capitalism incessantly goes on and on, the moment will and must come when the employes will rebel—will rise and demand certain things from the employer. But since the labor leaders, or, as Mark Hanna justly calls them, labor lieutenants, are always on hand wherever there is trouble (the capitalists keep them out to "settle" disputes between Brother Capital and Labor) these unenlightened workers become willing prey to the fakirated gang—ORGANIZED SCABBERY—once more. The workers are told that there is a charter "ready for use," and if they should decide to use it, then millions of organized workers would stand behind them, and back them up. (Particularly was this swindle cry raised when the steelworkers preferred to fight their battle under the direction and with the backing of the Socialist Unions—the S. T. & L. A.)

Being pressed hard, the innocent workers fall into the trap set. Organized Scabbery now puts in its real work. They shout:

"Keep politics out of the union; the capitalists have rights which the workers must respect!"

If there is any sign of intelligence among the workers, he steps a little aside and allows the fellow who loudly proclaims to be a Socialist, to come to the front, and when the workers see side by side the Socialist (?) and the labor leaders of the old stripe, they will be led to think that all is all right. This, and more equally as important facts but too numerous to mention, prompted the clear sighted trades unionists to organize the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. But often has the wisdom been doubted by many an honest worker. If there are still many, let him study carefully what follows below. It is not the alliance which is proving its necessity of existence; it is the workings of the pure and simple trades unionism that talks, and talks forcibly in favor of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Here in Chicago the following points were pointedly forcefully brought out:

1. The union bodies—Organized Scabbery—busily engaged to still the revolutionary pulse of the workers.

2. Organized Scabbery jeopardizes the fundamental principles of Trades Unionism by compelling the rank and file "to keep the peace" so that capitalism can rule supreme.

3. The "Borers from Within," through their silence, when a crime is committed, by Organized Scabbery upon the rank and file become an ACCESSORY TO THE CRIME.

4. The object lessons of the economic conflicts are lost as long as the pure and simple trades union spirit moves the rank and file.

5. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is the only hope for the working class in its industrial struggles.

After January 11 these advertisements appeared daily in the capitalistic newspapers:

MOLDERS WANTED (IRON)—APPLY TO FRASER & CHALMERS' foundry, W. 12th-st. and Washtenaw-av.; steady work to competent men. All union iron molders' attention is directed to the following letter from President Fox of the Iron Molders' Union of North America:

"Office of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, Cincinnati, Jan. 21, 1901—Messrs. Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago, Ill.—Gentlemen: The action of the molders declaring a strike in your foundry is an assumption of authority which has no official recognition from the IRON MOLDERS' UNION of North America, or local union No. 233 of Chicago, Ill., of which they are members. Said action was illegal and a violation of our rules and laws, and the members of the IRON MOLDERS' UNION are authorized to accept employment in your foundry pending investigation of the alleged grievance and decision of conference committee, as provided in the New York agreement. To all members of our union who go to work we will guarantee the fullest recognition and support of our organization. Respectfully yours, MARTIN FOX,
"President."

* * *

MOLDERS WANTED (MACHINERY)—The National Founders' Association and the Iron Molders' Union of North America are anxious to fill the foundry of Fraser & Chalmers, at Chicago, with first-class machinery molders as rapidly as possible; steady work and permanent employment guaranteed to competent men. Address FRASER & CHALMERS, or apply in person at works, 12-st. and Washtenaw-av., Chicago.

* * *

MOLDERS WANTED—H. ROSS FOUNDRY CO., 985 Kimball ave.

* * *

Immediately Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, ordered its press committee to take up the matter, since Organized Scabbery showed this time openly and freely its dirty hand. The committee waited until the two self-styled "Socialist" papers (?) came out. Sure enough, they assisted Organized Scabbery by keeping silent as the grave. It is impossible that they knew not of the "sell-out," for they generally have a good eye and ear. They see "monster meetings" when everybody else takes the gathering for a committee meeting. Yes, the "handsome" Kangaroo candidate for mayor, was told about it in an S.L.P. meeting, and being pressed, he, too, admitted that Organized Scabbery was "doing" the worker. But true to the characteristics of the policy of "Boring from Within," they kept silent, as they must if they want to get the indorsement of Organized Scabbery and upon that hangs their existence.

The S.L.P. lost no time; it went to work at once, as it was now convinced of the dirty dealing going on in the camp of the so-called but misnamed Organized Labor. Letters were written to the firm, the President M. Fox, and the Local Union, asking a row of questions. Although postage was enclosed for replies, up till this writing no replies came. Bound to get as near to the facts as possible (Organized Scabbery carefully covers its tracks in such cases), a member of this committee went out interviewing the strikers (pickets). The men were afraid to talk. They were taught that Capital and Labor were brothers and now were dumbfounded at the sight of brother Capital kicking brother Labor. Moreover they were more than positive that they had organized to stay by each other in case of a "family dispute" (between brothers Capital and Labor, you know.) They had paid dues and assessments for years and years to perfect their local as well as national organization, and now—THEIR OWN UNION SCABBED ON THEM.

The whole world seemed against them! Whom could they trust when the very ones who lay on their bosom and sucked like leeches their blood (dues) turned out to be Benedict Arnolds? After an exhaustive explanation on the part of the member of this committee, in substance the following was obtained.

STATEMENT OF THE STRIKERS.

John C. McGuire, 725 S. Parkwell street, and William H. Norton, 598 S. Fairfield avenue, Chicago, members of local 233 I. M. U. of N. A., and on strike in Fraser & Chalmers Foundry, Chicago, made the following statement: That they were compelled to strike against the oppression and tyranny of their superintendent, John Shanley, who received this position as a reward for services rendered to the above concern in a previous strike of their machinists, and that they have often complained to the above concern, but instead of getting better treatment, matters became worse, until six of their men were discharged for no reason, and on asking to reinstate these men they were told to quit.

After the lock-out, Fraser and Chalmers went to the trouble of telegraphing for 18 hours to locate Mr. Martin Fox, president of the I. M. U. of N. A., and on reaching him established communication and received in reply the letter published in the daily papers without inquiry or regard as to the men's grievance, using the New York argument as an excuse.

After Mr. Fox gave his decision in the letter published by the "Daily News" he came to Chicago and talked with the men on strike and told them that they were right, at the same time forgetting to rescind the letter.

They still think to win out on account of the mechanical skill required.

They feel very sore and say that Fox sold out. Locals 233 and 239 of Chicago will meet in joint session, and they have invited Mr. Fox to be present and explain matters, but they are in doubt as to his coming.

They also say that some molders from out of town, seeing the "ad" in the papers, came to get their jobs, but were met by them, and on explaining the circumstances, they refused to take their jobs out of sympathy.

Most of these men are married and have families to support.

Last summer when a member of this committee was engaged in fighting some Milwaukee, Wis., bosses who locked out their employees, the same thing happened. The local union went THREE TIMES ON STRIKE and three times the national officers—Organized Scabbery—compelled them to return, pending a settlement between the officers of the National Union and the Boss Association. Has there ever been a more sweeping injunction issued by a capitalist judge than the ultimatum of Organized Scabbery to its rank and file? The desired effect of both is the same, namely: To break the back-bone of the power of resistance of the working class!

The power of pure and simple trades unionism naturally dwindled down and down and now comes Organized Scabbery and prostitutes altogether these unions. And still there are some people and most of all they claim to be Socialist too, who say, "you must not expose them, you must affiliate with them, not work against them," which in other words mean, YOU MUST ALSO WASTE YOUR ENERGY.

Fellow workers, in this case most particularly the members of the I. M. U., rise like men, kick down and out the leeches who for years have professed to be your protectors and friends, grown fat from the blood which they sucked while comforting on your bosom. Dethrone Organized Scabbery! And in order that no new set of Judas Iscariots will rise, you must turn your face towards Socialism. You must organize economically into the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, whose war cry is at all times:

THE WORKERS ARE ALWAYS RIGHT, and can never be wrong.

Organized Scabbery instilled into your minds that you must not strain the friendly relations between the capitalists and yourselves (you see they fall back on that agreement); Organized Scabbery has systematically injected into you the thought that the capitalists have rights which the workers must respect. In other words, they conceded the right of Capitalism to exist, which again means the right for wage-slavery to continue.

New Trades Unionism, the S. T. & L. A., says: Wage-slavery must go, and if you want to abolish the slavery you must abolish the master class, for a slave without a master is impossible, and vice versa.

To fight for your emancipation means necessarily a fight against the capitalist class.

Acquaint yourselves with the doctrines of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Remember that you will in future again have to fight the same hopeless battle over if you childishly cling to your "Union" as the Democrat to his Democracy, the Republican to his Republicanism.

A Democracy without being a Socialist Democracy is no Democracy.

A Republic without being a Socialist Republic is no Republic.

A Union without being a Socialist Union is no Union.

Our city organizer, Tho. Steigerwald, 203 Illinois street, will cheerfully give you all information you may desire.

Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party.
PRESS COMMITTEE.

Capitalists Fooled.

PARIS, March 2.—Senator Couteaux, in yesterday's session, asserted that the proposed French bounties for wheat exports would excite foreign reprisals in countervailing duties. This cannot apply to America directly, but only to the English market, as giving the French product an advantage over Russian and American competition.

Bounties were voted by the Deputies last July, and speculators, expecting an immediate ratification by the Senate, became seriously overstocked.

The Senate's delay forces liquidation upon them, and has lowered the prices of wheat in Paris two francs per quintal. France has a much larger stock than is required against the possible, but not probable, deficit in the present; anything, he enjoys now greater faci- year.

ELEMENTARY BOOKS ON SOCIALISM.

The following books are endorsed by the National Executive Comittee of the Socialist Labor Party, and cover the whole field of Modern Scientific Socialism:

What Means This Strike? Reform or Revolution. The Bull Pen. Socialism. The Working Class. The Capitalist Class. The Class Struggle. The Socialist Republic. Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science. Territorial Expansion. The New Trusts. Taxation.

Five cents each. Catalogue free.
New York Labor News Company,
2 to 6 New Reade St., New York.

I. Goldmann's Printing Office,
Cor. New Chambers & William Sts.
works with Type Setting Machines
German and English.

TYPOGRAPHIA NO. 7

HELD UP SOME MORE FOR INSPECTION AND EDIFICATION.

The Application of the Probing Knife Reveals That This Organization Is No More a "Labor Organization" Than the Organization of Slave Drivers Would Be One—Run as a Close Corporation for the Benefit of a Few and the Shame of Trade Unionism.

Last Sunday's meeting of Typographical Union No. 7 began under a depressed spirit. Out of the 270 members only 40 were present. Strange to say, some of them were men. This is strange, seeing that a rare omelette was promised to the members for that meeting by the "courageous" President Solomon Becker. The omelette was the charges brought against a member named Metzkow. The members present were disgusted with the report of the Committee. It turned out that the eggs, used by the said President for the promised omelette, had reached the stage of malodorousness. The accused was charged with having mentally and in words sinned against the fundamental principles of patented Unionism. It was alleged that in a certain and supposititious letter he had "declared his readiness to become a scab." The letter itself could not be produced. But it was got at through "witnesses," and their loose, confused and unsupported "testimony" was turned into an indictment.

THE CASE OF WARNECKE.

This stuff turned the stomachs of even the faithful lackeys of our No. 7 Labor Fakirs. The fellow who got up this disgraceful thing is a good type of the clique in No. 7. The fellow has never been "out of work," but if this misfortune were to overtake him, he is sure to take it wherever he can find it, "scab" or no "scab." It is a cheap virtue to condemn the "scab" when a fellow has a living assured. This fellow, Hanssfahr by name, could have employed his time to better purpose if he had tried to give an explanation of how it came about that one Warnecke, employed as foreman in the German "Herold" was let off with a mere reprimand, notwithstanding that "Unionist of purest ray serene" was convicted of a serious offence. Our No. 7 "Authorities" had decided that it was not allowed to send plates of the "Herold" to the Philadelphia "Demokrat," which was under the ban of a boycott. Here was a clear case of "violating the Union principles." But circumstances change cases. It is the right thing to persecute a poor fellow who is out of work; but to insist upon Union principles with a well-paid foreman, who moreover is "dear brother-in-law," is clean out of all sense,—says the clique of our Organized Scabbery.

THE HUNT FOR "SPIES."

During the debate on the charges aforementioned, there went up a whine and then a declaration of war against "traitors in No. 7." The Librarian (God help the mark!) Klevansky, declared that such people as "Junius" should be found out and destroyed. It is odd to notice that, instead of removing the the evils mentioned by "Junius," and known to be true by the whole gang, these gentlemen think of nothing but to down this "impudent opposition," and to that end have constituted themselves into a "Spying or Smelling Committee." In the meantime "Junius" continues to enjoy life, and wishes the spies no worse luck than to find him.

THE CASE OF KAPPER.

About four months ago, the German compositors on the Philadelphia "Demokrat" went out on strike. Owing to the large number of unemployed, the clique which needs a certain number of kept a sharp lookout upon the "shaky members." Even to-day there is to be found the name of many a member of No. 7 on the "proscription list" that was gotten up at that time. A member named Kapper the courage to throw off the fetters of this patent Union. He went to Philadelphia. For three years he had been kept tied down to the bench of the out of work for the benefit of the clique which needs a certain number of unemployed to act as subs for them when they want a night off. He had noticed many a thing during that time. He had seen the overseer of the bureau of unemployed, A. Juedel, getting permanent jobs for one crony after another. He lost patience. The once willing and dirty tool of "President" Baumann and Deile the leader of the boycott against Voelker Bros., the Vice-president (second president) of No. 7, became a "scab." Great indignation on the part of those who had enjoyed steady work for years. At the outbreak of the strike, our Union's jackanape, the last secretary of the German International Typographical Union, Hugo Miller, had to jump in heels over head. Our "well drilled" army can't move a leg without the presence of its "General." A plan of campaign was arranged. After many glasses of beer had been emptied both in New York and Philadelphia, the ingenious plan was fallen upon to "induce the strike breaker Kapper, by means of friendly suasion and promises, to give up the place." The next Sunday Kapper was expelled from the Union despite the promised amnesty.

"UNIONIST" WEINSCHENK.

As a further protection, the Union sent a "picket" to Philadelphia to watch and find out who applied for work at the "Demokrat." The man they picked out was one Weinschenk. Who is this individual? A constitutional hater of Unions, who could not be induced to join No. 7 until peace was concluded with that cosmopolitan journal, the "Badische Landeszeitung," where Weinschenk worked, and from where No. 7 took him along as part of the inventory. Such a jewel enjoys the confidence of our Executive. Old and trusty members, in need of such a job were ignored.

THE FIVE-DAY SYSTEM.

Unless the members of No. 7 care not how their unemployed fare, and want to drive them to become scabs, they should insist upon the enforcement of what has been again and again decided,—the establishment of the 5-days system.

But our Organized Scabbery won't have it. It costs less to spy upon the unemployed than to yield to them part of the time enjoyed by the clique. The giving of time to the unemployed is equivalent to a reduction in the revenue of the clique. To earn only $19.50 a week with five days' work is too little for the clique. Rather drive the unemployed of the Union to commit suicide, then cremate them, and keep their ashes, as an example worthy of emulation, in the cabinet of No. 7. So argues the "spy-smeller" Klevansky and his sentiments are chorused by the whole Organized Scabbery of No. 7. That among these are Anarchists of the stamp of Bruno Reinsdorf does not hurt the "good cause." This tune would, of course, change if some of the "fraternity" were to lose their jobs. Favoritism is the order of the day in No. 7. Therefore,—Down with all Organized Scabbery!

JUNIUS.

New York, Feb. 27.

BRIBERY JUSTIFIED.

Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Kangaroos Uphold "Gifts" From Capitalists.

The Labor Lyceum Ass'n of Brooklyn held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Turn Hall. The meeting was as exciting as had been expected. The donations to the Association, that claims to be a workingman's affair, from capitalists, Carnegie among them, had shocked many a decent German workingman of the few who still remain there. The Kangaroo, or "Volkszeitung" Germans, knew that protests would be raised, and turned up in strength to defend such palpable act of corruption. Just as soon as the Committee, now called the Begging Commitee, made its report, Poehland, one of the few decent German workingmen left in the concern, entered a vehement protest against such prostitution of Labor, as to take its name while begging aid from Carnegies, Hearsts, capitalist politicians, and capitalist papers such as the "Staats-Zeitung."

The Kangaroos jumped up. The first to speak was one Delle, a "Volkszeitung" employee. He said he saw no harm in taking money from capitalists and their politicians; it is the same as if a workingman were offered $5 on election day; he would be justified to take it, he could vote as he pleased anyhow.

Kulkmann, another Kangaroo, said the German Social Democracy had often taken money from capitalists in Germany, from Lasker, among others, who was one of the fathers of the Anti-Socialist laws. The German Social Democracy were good enough Socialists for him. Only a faction of "intolerants" opposed taking these gifts.

Cantius, another "Volkszeitung" man declared it was folly to refuse such money; he ran over the list of contributors to the fund and said: "Hardly any workingman; we must not depend upon the workingmen."

Koenen, a Kangaroo storekeeper went Cantius one better. He defended Carnegie. He said: "What of it if we accept money from Carnegie! I like him a good deal better than I do many a Union. Carnegie is charged with the Homestead outrage. He was innocent. It was not his fault. He was not even in the country. "Moreover," said he, "I have no sympathy with the Homestead strikers, they were getting from $4 to $5 a day."

Poehland insisted that his protest be entered on the minutes, and he protest be entered on the minutes, and he pushed his point through, and immediately after, by a strict "Volkszeitung" Kangaroo vote the report of the "Begging Committee" was accepted.

Officials of the Long Island Historical Society, wich has its rooms at Pierrepont and Clinton street, in Brooklyn, are much exercised over a robbery that has taken place there.

Apart from the intrinsic value of the exhibits stolen, it is felt that more stringent regulations governing the admittance of the public to the building will be made necessary, and there may have to be extra caretakers and attendants.

Fourteen medals, a large topaz and a silver spoon were taken. The value of the medals lay purely in historical associations, but the topaz was a valuable stone of high quality. It is not known exactly when the articles were stolen, as they were not missed until the museum was being closed for the night.

A fire that did $5,000 worth of damage occurred at 4 p. m., yesterday, at 84-86 West Broadway.

The building is occupied by Bernstein & Company, hot water heater manufacturers. The cause and insurance is unknown.

Sun Strike Fizzle.

At a meeting of Typographical Union No. 6, held yesterday afternoon at Maennerchor Hall, 207 East Fifty-sixth street, the President of the union made a report on the "Sun." He stated that he had been in communication with Mr. Laffan, the business manager, who represented the "Sun" throughout the entire strike. Mr. Laffan, actuated, no doubt, by the mutual interests existing between Capital and Labor," wrote to the President of the union a "very friendly, courteous and gentlemanly" letter informing him that he was going to Cuba on a vacation, and, upon his return, he would give the matter his sincere consideration. To many of the typos present it appeared as if Mr. Laffan's language was more kindly than the outlook. The outlook was one of rubbing in the defeat with a snubbing. Such are the results of pure and simpledom, and of strikes run by the principles that underlie "Secret Committeeship" with $5 a day—and no questions asked.

TEXAS UNIONISTS.

They Pull Out of A. F. of L. and Run Up Up the S. L. P. and the S. T. and L. A. Flag.

The following letter which is self-explanatory, is from the Dallas, Texas, "Labor Journal" of February 15:

Editor Labor Journal:

The recent labor troubles in Dallas and Forth Worth indicate how impractical is the antiquated pure and simple trade union method towards achieving results permanently beneficial to the working class.

The methods of the A. F. of L. unions may have operated beneficially to the workingmen in times past when commodities for use and exchange were produced by the manual labor of skilled workmen, but in this age of improved labor saving machinery and women's and child labor conditions have become radically different.

The combinations of capital and material concentration which finds expression in the form of vast monopolies whose function is solely industrial organization and elimination of all unnecesary "bonds," and the ownership of the means of production and distribution of all things necessary to human subsistence, have worked vast and far-reaching changes in economic affairs.

Therefore changes equally radical are required in the methods by which organized workingmen may otbain permanent relief.

The introduction of steam and electric driven machinery, and the products of inventive genius in every department of human industry has created an army of unemployed who have been set adrift in the world to compete with their fellows for the poor privilege of an opportunity to labor, and by this means is capital enabled to dictate the economic condition of the working class of not only this country, but of the "civilized" world, for capital has become internationalized; and wherever the exploitation of capitalism has gone, there industrial oppression stalks.

Modern capitalism not only deprives the wage-worker in the field of actual production of the privilege of earning wages, but by its inexorable system of expropriation reduces the small trades man and manufacturer to the ranks of the proletariat, of the propertyless wage-earners, thus accentuating the economic dependence of that class.

The concentration of material forces calls for the centralization of the moral force of the producing class, and the adjustment of its tactics of resistance to the developing conditions.

Capital is proceeding on economic lines eliminating useless expenses and fortifying its position behind organic laws in the name of vested rights.

Trades union organization, failing to recognize the changed and changing conditions, and being dominated by unscrupulous men actuated largely by motives of self-interest, has put the brake on development, and unless a speedy change in its tactics occurs, must disintegrate.

The more earnest and unselfish among our union labor organizations who have made some study of the issues involved are coming to clearly percieve that the labor movement cannot be made distinct from a co-ordinately political one, that in order to obtain permanent benefit from organization we must act unitedly with a clear conception and class consciousness of the environing conditions, in the political field.

We have seen the futility of strikes; we have experienced that where we ask of the capitalist parties in power a bare bone in the shape of legislative relief, we are given a stone. In short we have come to appreciate the fact that the interests of the class in power—the capitalist class—are not the interests of the exploited and dispossessed workingman who produce wealth and which he is not permitted to enjoy.

It has dawned upon us that if the workers want relief they must get it through a solidarity of political action through which they must conquer the powers of government and administer them in the interest of the class of social production.

This I believe can be achieved only by adopting the methods and tactics of the revolutionary Socialist Labor party and its co-ordinate economic organization, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The sooner the wage-earner lays aside his capitalist partisan prejudices and divests himself of affiliation with his economic enemies politically, and studies the conditions and does not permit the capitalist lieutenants of the organized scabbery to do his thinking for him, the sooner he will liberate himself from the enthrallment of capitalist exploitation and oppression.

F. W. ABEL.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES
New and Second Hand.
BILLIARD SUPPLIES.
PRICES LOW.
LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT
F. Brunner & Son, 671-673 CommunipawAv

WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE?

(IN ITALIAN.)

"What Means This Strike?" has been translated into Italian by Camillo Cianfarra, editor of Il Proletario, with the title: "Il Significato d'uno Sciopero."

During the last two years fifty thousand copies of the English edition of "What Means This Strike?" have been sold. The pamphlet is the best one for agitation. Sections should see to it that the Italian workingmen obtain copies of it.

Price, 10 cents a copy.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
2 to 6 New Reade street,
New York City.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No.431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa. Free lectures every Sunday at 8 p. m., and every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. Speakers' Club every Thursday at 8 p. m. State Committee every first and third Sunday at 9 a. m. County Committe the last Sunday of each month at 10.30 a. m. Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets second Sunday of every month at 11 a. m. Machinists' Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A. every second and fourth Saturday at 8 p. m. Mixed Local No. 191, S. T. & L. A. and Branch 13th Ward Allegheny, meet every second and fourth Sunday, 8 p. m., at Yey street, Allegheny, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening 8 p.m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, assistant organizer, 177 First avenue; L. Siff, financial secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Rivington street. 410

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Pubile lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism, every Monday, 8 p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J. 485

SCETION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 480

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADquarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Freer reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room: open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARty, Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot street, rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 438

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets on every second Sunday of the month at 2.30 p. m., at its headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. Branch No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the same place.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

TAILORS' PROGRESSIVE UNION No. 11—Meets every Monday evening in Liberty Hall, 259-261 East Houston street. Secretary, L. Kupfer, 56 Columbia street, Headquarters, 114 Cannon street.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St.,
New York.
P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance

Single Copy.......... 02
Six months.......... 25
One year.......... $0.50

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, ¾ cent a copy; 500 or more, ½ cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

Business means somebody's else property.
Talleyrand.

WELL DONE, CARNEGIE!

Andrew Carnegie has come in time to render valuable service to the Socialist Labor Party at the present critical period in the history of the Labor Movement in America.

The Labor Movement of America, with the Socialist Labor Party as the head of its column, has for some little time been in a fierce struggle to disengage itself from the obscene elements that, under various assumed names and various pretences, had fastened on its flanks, threatened to smother it, and bade fair to place upon it the stigma of their own disreputableness. These elements strutted over the stage under the false colors of "Labor," and the capitalist press helped them along. Thus every principle that is cardinal with and dear to the working class has been slimed over by principles, methods and aims diametrically opposed. The time came when the word "Labor" threatened to become a stench in the nostrils. Only the best informed could escape confusing Labor with the spurious article that masqueraded under its name, and that was essentially the ash-barrel refuse of the lowest strata of the middle-class. Such a condition of things could not last without setting back the Labor Movement for all time. The struggle of purification then commenced. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance began to tear the mask from the bandits that had broken into the house of Labor, and were burglarizing it; and, reaching the hand out to the S. T. & L. A., the Socialist Labor Party blazed the way in a war to the knife against the impostors. Immeasurable has been the good results of this new departure. The line between Labor and Fakirism has been drawing sharper and sharper. Already it has become decidedly harder for the capitalist to rule undetected in the camp of the workingmen via his lieutenants; and simultaneously, the close connection between Fakirdom and Capitalism became gradually more obvious. While this struggle was going on and is at its hottest, Andrew Carnegie steps forward with a $1,000 gift to the "Labor Organizations that are rebuilding the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum," and thereby "made his peace with organized labor." The blindest can now see that the difference between the Capitalist and the Fakir, between Capitalism and Organized Scabbery, is a difference in degree only, not a difference in kind. Both are vampires on the flanks of the Working Class.

LABOR can never "make its peace" with the Capitalist. No gift is there in the giving of a Carnegie to buy off the unflagging hostility for him in the camp of the Working Class. Labor will suspend hostilities against Carnegie only when he, together with his class, has been totally overthrown; when the instruments of production owned by them have been restored to the people; when he and his have gone to work and have ceased to pilfer their living from the toilers. LABOR takes no alms. LABOR is no scurvy dog that can be bought off with a sop.

Carnegie's gift, together with its acceptance and the ensuing "peace," throws a flash-light on the situation. It helps to point out the connection between the goats.

Capitalism and Organized Scabbery are one. This fundamental truth becomes clearer; and proportionately, the work of the S. L. P. becomes easier.

NAME THEM!

Speaking in the Senate on the Anti-Trust bill, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts said that he had given hearings to labor organizations on the proposed act, and they had agreed with him that his points against the measure were sound.

It would be interesting to know the names of these "labor organizations," the men who represented them in the hearings with Senator Hoar, and the means adopted to secure both them and their agreement with the Senator.

That the bill, now before the Senate and passed by the House, will give no relief to Labor, and that whatever relief it may offer will lie or hang like a rusty nail in monumental mockery in the armory of our capitalist legislation, every sane man, if he is honest, and every honest man, if he is sane, knows full well. The objections of Senator Hoar to the bill are not on the score of its fraudulency. His objections are to the provisions themselves, which he considers, if enacted into law, would be enforced. Now, what are these provisions?

It is well known that, after many years of struggle, the Middle Class, backed by its food-for-cannon, the gullible members of the Working Class, managed to get an Anti-Trust law enacted by Congress. Great was the joy thereat—by the Innocents. The law stood there like a ridiculous scare-crow in a cornfield, to which the birds, intended to be frightened away, become so attached that they roost and hop on its out-stretched arms or head. The Trusts grew apace, law or no law; and, law or no law, the small trader or manufacturer continued to be ground down and out. Suddenly the law rose to life. And when was that? It was at the time of the Chicago railroad strike. The Anti-Trust Law, supposed to have been intended to curb the upper capitalist, now was made the basis for these identical capitalists to jump with both feet upon workingmen and crush their strike. Upon this experience, a new Anti-Trust law began to be demanded by the class-unconscious workingmen. They did not realize that the trouble with the law that smote them did not lie with the law itself, but that it lay with the class that administered the law. Accordingly, while leaving that class in power, they demanded an Anti-Trust law that should expressly provide that no labor organization should be punished under it. The House of Representatives, a good deal more politic than Senator Hoar, was perfectly willing to humor those class-unconscious workers. What did capitalist politicians in the House care what provisions the law contained, so long as these innocent workingmen could be led by the Fakirs into keeping the same Capitalist Class in charge of the law? Accordingly, the House passed the law with the desired provision.

What, under these circumstances, must not be the virulence of Senator Hoar's animosity toward the Working Class that he is driven to object to the politic and harmless concession of the House?

What, again, must not be the relations of Senator Hoar with the "labor organizations," whose representatives, taking the law serious, can be induced to agree with the Senator in his opposition to the bill?

Who would not like to hear the names of these dummies?

Let Senator Hoar name them!

IS PALO ALTO SO FAR AWAY FROM NEW YORK?

The "Case of Prof. Ross" is taking unexpected developments: From being a mere local affair, it has become national; from being purely personal, it has gathered body and grown into a fact that sheds light upon "the other side of contemporaneous history" and the makers thereof.

As is well known, Prof. Ross taught political economy at Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal. During recent campaigns he uttered himself favorable to free silver, hostile to coolie immigration, and favorable to the Glasgow style of municipalization of street cars. The Dowager Stanford, sole proprietress of the University, did not share her employee's views. A member of the Upper Plutocracy herself, she liked no silver "in hers"; an importer of coolies herself, as being more pliable and cheaper than American Labor, she saw and took offence at the "slur at her patriotism" implied in the opposition to coolie immigration; a holder of stock in street car companies, she felt her interests, as a direct exploiter of Labor, endangered by the suggestion of even the Glasgow system of indirect exploitation. The upshot was that the lady put down her foot, and Prof. Ross was dismissed.

If left there, the incident would have nothing particular about it. What difference is there between the mistress of an establishment dismissing her cook, or her gardener, and her dismissing her professor? Indeed, in so far as the Plutocracy itself was concerned, the incident could, and did bid fair to be turned into its favor: Wrong, as a rule, finds shelter behind the deeds it commits, provided the deeds are assailed on purely sentimental grounds, and thereby the matter-of-fact groundwork of Wrong is kept dark. It was thus in this instance. The sentimentalists took up the "Case of Prof. Ross," and the more hysterically they howled, all the safer were the Plutocratic interests that had blossomed in his dismissal. But all this has now come to an end by the bungling conduct of a committee of a body that calls itself "American Economists," backed by the New York "Evening Post."

The society of "American Economists" consists of professors of political economy and kindred topics in the Universities of the land; they are, accordingly, the professorial police, that, day and night, watches the interests of the Capitalist Class, or Plutocracy. They are picked men, guarding the matter-of-fact Wrong of modern society with "intellectual" night-sticks. Of all men, these should have been the last to throw upon the sentimental outcry anent Prof. Ross the light that, by rendering it intelligent, rendered it practical, and, consequently, exposed to view the Wrong that they are the special guardians of. These "American Economists" met last December in Detroit; they were tactless enough to meddle with the "Case of Prof. Ross"; not satisfied with that, they put their foot into it still deeper by appointing a "committee to investigate the matter," and capped their tactlessness by placing at the head of the committee a professor of Columbia University; thereupon this committee, no doubt partaking of the giddy-headedness of school girls rendered dizzy by a trust conferred upon them, wholly lost their heads, investigated, and published their findings condemning Mrs. Stanford and taking their stand by "academic freedom of speech."—over the signature of the Columbia University professor. And the New York "Evening Post" ties the knot of this bungling proceeding by editorially adopting as its own the declaration that "no graver charge can be made against a University than that it denies its professors freedom of speech." If the taking of such a stand by the "American Economists" would have been quite enough of a "give-away," the placing of a Columbia University professor and the New York "Evening Post" as conspicuous supporters of such a stand becomes a "dead give-away" for Plutocratic interests.

The Mayorality campaign of 1886 in this city witnessed the first sign of intelligence in the discontent of the working class. Strikes had failed, and the workers turned their minds in a body, as a working class, towards the hustings. It was the first glimmer of class-consciousness. An instructor and member of faculty at Columbia University, in the plenary exercise, not of freedom of speech only, but of the fredom of political activity, joined that Labor Movement. Forthwith the authorities of that identical Columbia University acted as if seized with an attack of St. Vitus' Dance; the "culprit" was "hauled up;" etc., etc. Had that institution been wholly private property, like the Leland Stanford University, dismissal would have been instantaneous; but the upshot was the same, in the end. And in the meanwhile, of all the capitalist papers in this city, which was the one that expressed itself positively scandalized at the idea of one connected with Columbia University daring to indulge in free speech and freedom of political conduct?—why, that identical "Evening Post!"

One is accustomed to the spectacle in New York of Irish landlords, anyone of whom dispossesses in one year more Irish tenants than a whole batch of English "absentee landlords" do in Ireland, appearing on the public platform and indignantly denouncing the English outrages committed in Ireland. Ireland is far away: the wrong done there may here be denounced with impunity. Is Palo Alto also so far away from New York?

No! That is not it. And herein lies the deep significance of a Columbia University professor plus an "Evening Post" vying with each other in denunciation of the denial of free speech to Prof. Ross.

What if Prof. Ross advocated free silver? What if he opposed coolie immigration? What if he fancied municipalizations on the Glasgow plan? What of it? The class-conscious capitalist of strong nerve is not upset by that: He knows that the free silver craze was the death-rattle of the dying Middle Class; he knows that the coolie can be got to supplant the American workingmen, without fetching him here, by grabbing the Philippine Islands and "opening the door" in China, or annexing Hawaii, or better yet, doing all the three things; and as to Glasgow municipalization plans, the level-headed capitalist knows that there are few toys better calculated to humor "reform" with. Accordingly, free speech in behalf of these ideas should not only not be curbed, it should be encouraged. It acts as a safety valve, and never can put in jeopardy the social system founded on the fleecing of the toilers by the idlers.

Wholly different was the case with free speech during the Mayorality campaign of 1886. The class-conscious capitalists discounted the Georgeism of that movement. They rightly saw in the movement the first symptom of real danger to their dastardly rule. With its pen still quivering with the suggestion of wholesale murder, implied in the motto "the rifle diet for the working class," the "Evening Post" shook with rage, and the capitalist interests, that then, as they do now, ran Columbia University, felt instinctively the cold iron enter their superfluous souls when the working class of this city, uncowed by police clubbings and Barrett Court decisions, turned their thoughts, as a class, towards the hustings and thereby took the stand—never since abandoned, and to-day fully represented by the Socialist Labor Party,—that the Capitalist Class must, can, and shall be overthrown. That sort of free speech, running along the lines of social evolution and drawing its sap from the fountain head of science, was a "horse of a different color;" that sort of free speech was intolerable,—and remains so.

The "Evening Post" and its Columbia University professor bungled badly when they took a stand, that can deceive only the idiots, and the only lasting service of which can but be to clarify the line that marks the boundaries between Tomfoolery and Seriousness, between safe and unsafe free speech.

This is the latest, certainly a valuable development in the "Case of Prof. Ross."

GRAPE NO. 3 (FAKIR LOGIC.)

From the raceme of scabby grapes, furnished by the document issued by a lot of "Borers from Within" in the International Cigarmakers' Union against their elder brothers, the Regular Fakirs, and from which several grapes have been culled in previous issues, there is a third that we propose to take down now.

The 10th paragraph of the document authenticates the fact that:

"At the start, there were less than 5,000 persons involved in the strike and lock-out; at the same time, the bosses' combine had from the start at least 3,000 employed elsewhere; up to the eighth week, the combine had employed at least 4,000 hands."

From these facts, just one intellectually honorable conclusion is possible, to wit:

"WHEREAS, The International Cigarmakers' Union has, for nearly a generation, had the field in our trade all to itself;

"WHEREAS, During this whole period, both the theory upon which it is constructed and the Labor policy that it has pursued have been dominated by the Strasser-Gompers principle of Old Style, or British, or Pure and Simple, Unionism; and

"WHEREAS, The unemployed in this cigarmakers trade are now, at the end of this long period, found to be so numerous, and the wages in our trade so low, that within a short time of less than 5,000 of our fellow-craftsmen's being called out, the employer can secure 4,000 substitutes and whip us; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That the International Cigarmakers' Union has proved itself structurally and tactically worthless;

"RESOLVED, That none can favor its continuance without branding himself a Labor Lieutenant of our exploiters, bent upon keeping us, the rank and file, tied hand and foot at his mercy;

"RESOLVED, That the organization be, if possible, forthwith reconstructed into a bona fide, fighting Trade Union, intent on something more practical to the workers than the raising of the salaries of the officers, the furnishing of jobs to Strike Committees, or the deceitful promise of funerals and coffins to the deceased;

"RESOLVED, That, if decomposition has already gone too far and reconstruction is hopeless, the existing organization be smashed by abandoning it to the rat-Fakirs in control, who, deprived of the rank and file to traffic on, would soon be drowned in the wreck; and

"RESOLVED, That the rank and file be then called upon to organize themselves upon the only lines that do not render Trade Unionism infamous,—the lines of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance."

Did the "indignant purists," resentful of "the great wrong done to the cigarmakers"; did the "Borers from Within," pretenceful of their class-conscious agitation within the Union, take that stand, draw that conclusion, or anything remotely approaching to it? No. The 15th and 16th paragraphs, the closing ones in the document, indulge in the identical "banale" phraseology that the Organized Scabbery has held from time immemorial: "The dog was a dog, not because he was a dog, but because John Jones owned him": the Union had acted stupidly, had practiced corruption and had sacrificed the men in the late strike, not because Pure and Simpledom is stupid, corrupt and unconscionable, in short, scabby, but because, well, because why?—because Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes and his set of disreputables are not the officers (read "beneficiaries").

The Regular, the Organized Scabbery, that outspokenly fights for Capitalism and against Socialism, is the out-post of the Labor-fleecing Capitalist; the Irregular, the "Borer from Within," who puts on the mask of Socialism, is the out-post of the Regular or old-time Organized Scabbery. 'Tis six of the one, half a dozen of the other.

Wipe them out!

Political and Economic.

In the Social Democratic party the expected happens with monotonous regularity. The expected is always something more ridiculous than the event that preceeded it. Mr. Moses Harmon, the unsavory editor of the unsavory free-love sheet "Lucifer," finds the sermons of the Rev. Herron "broad" enough, and anarchistic enough for commendation. Harmon, under the pretext of freedom and equality, has been engaged for years in the circulation of books that are as slimy as the law allows. His following of degenerate boys and girls, and sewer-esque men and women, kept him alive. It is just that he should find in Herron and the Social Democracy something in common with himself. They are both hatched from the addled eggs of capitalism.

ANCESTORS STATISTICALLY DEMOLISHED.

While the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was convened in Washington for the purpose of basking in the radiance and effulgence shed by the ancestors of its members, Mr. Carroll D. Wright ambled along at his well known statistical gait, and promptly poked them in the eye. The blow changed the surrounding tissue to a dark and sombre tinge. It blackened the eye of our "ancestors," our "sturdy, independent, self-reliant, American forefathers." It forever ended the theory that an ancestor is a useful article, either in art or commerce. The old supposition was that he was entitled to veneration because of superiority. He was a fit associate for us, in spirit, because he was our social equal, and we rejoiced in him, and did him homage, but now, in the language of the majority of the Daughters, Carroll D. Wright "done him dirt."

He cited figures to show that the condition of the working class has improved during the past half a century. He proved from four sets of figures that the real value of wages is fifty per cent greater than it was fifty years ago.

Thus, according to Mr. Carroll D. Wright, our ancestor must have been a veritable Yahoo. To-day the average workingman has employment for seven months in the year, and he, statistically, receives $6 a week. Horrors! Crushed beneath "four sets of statistics" we find the quivering body of our ancestor, and in his pockets there must be fifty per cent less—$3! Though he is poverty-stricken, we shall not desert him. Though poor, he is still our father, and with satistical acuteness, we shall watch him in his endeavor to live on the three dollars.

To-day, with a population of 76,000,000, we have over two million tramps. We have over 5,000,000 men out of work. We also have a few million Filipinos who can pluck the agile cocoanut from the vine, and rejoice in a full evening dress of a pair of cotton suspenders. While he is doing it, he incidentally enters into competition with the worker in the United States. Alas, our poor ancestor. He had a much smaller territory, and in a population of 25,000,000 that was "fifty per cent" worse off than ours, there must have one grand, glorious procession of tramps and instead of suspender-clad Filipinos, there must have been a race that felt the burden of its clothes when it had a pack thread around its neck.

Our genealogical foresters have made a miscalculation in their coats of arms. They should have a "Weary Willy" couchant upon a field vert, a haystack rampant upon a page yellow, or some of the other insignia of vagabondage so dear to the hearts of "Puck," "Judge," the "Journal," or any of the other papers that make a specialty of dealing with the outcast.

Then 75,000 children are sold by the orphan asylums ever year. As related in the DAILY PEOPLE there is a well organized traffic carried on in these unfortunates. Seeing that we are "fifty per cent" better off, were all our ancestors sold off to farmers in the west, or given over to the tender mercies of the eastern manufacturer? Were the little children corralled together and sent to the farms in cattle cars? Surely, if they were, they did well, considering their obstacles, to have such fine prosperous, wealthy descendants as we are.

Here in New York, and the same condition prevails in other large cities, the tenements districts are noted for their filth and squalor. Then fifty years ago they must have been "fifty per cent" more squalid and filthy. The landlords break every law in regard to sanitation, in regard to fire escapes, and in regard to construction. Fifty years ago they must have broken "fifty per cent" more laws.

The family of the average workingman lives in four small rooms. Then, statistically, fifty years ago it must have lived in two small rooms. Sometimes as high as ten persons are found living in one room. Then fifty years ago fifteen persons must have lived in one room. There are thousands of evictions each year for inability to pay rent, but we should rejoice at our increased good fortune, because our ancestors were "fifty per cent" worse off in that respect.

Infant mortality is appalling in our time, and most of the children die because of impure milk and improper food. But that is nothing as "fifty per cent" more babies died then than die now, so when we are told that this country has increased in population, we laugh in glee, because we understand that such a statement is only a little statistical humor. All our ancestors died in infancy, and before they died their mothers suffered fifty per cent more in walking the streets with them at night, and in carrying them onto the roofs to get a little fresh air. The increase in population is a myth, because there is only one set of statistics in its favor, while there are four sets of statistics which prove that we are "fifty per cent," etc., etc.

Shoddy is a modern invention, and the goods, made of cheap cotton, that parade as wool, are an up-to-date invention. So, instead of falling apart in four weeks as at present, they fell apart in two weeks fifty years ago. The mother of the family, that died, statistically, in infancy, instead of darning and patching twenty-four hours a day, darned and patched thirty-six hours a day, and then saw all her work was vain. Instead of trousers that were one-half patch, they had trousers that were two-thirds patch. Instead of shoes that had paper soles, they wore shoes that had paper soles and uppers. Instead of having thousands of men slinking around public places to get warm, they had fifty per cent more, because the clothes let in "fifty per cent" more atmosphere, and that atmosphere was "fifty per cent" colder. And to-day, the out of work, shivering, starving, homeless wretch, who suffers because "he is dissatisfied with the station to which nature assigned him, and has an imaginary grievance against the prosperous," fifty years ago was fifty per cent more numerous.

To-day the average workingman spends $1.80 a week for food. He had only 90 cents fifty years ago. There are sand in sugar, chalk in flour, zinc and water in molasses, embalming fluid in beef, copperas water on vegetables, fat and offal in butter, suet in cheese, preservatives in milk, disinfectant on fish, poisonous chemicals in candy for children, sweepings and sawdust in the darker colored breads, horse in sausages, goat in lamb, and shavings in oatmeal. Yet we have no cause for complaint as our ancestors were fifty per cent worse off, and could not obtain a single pure article of food or drink.

We have cheap matches, and we kill little children in the manufacture of them. We have cheap iron, and we kill men in making it. We have cheap coal, and we bury miners alive in obtaining it. We have cheap lumber, and we freeze men, we mangle men in preparing it. We have large buildings and we kill men through inadequate precautions in constructing them. But, after our ancestors—who died in infancy—had grown to manhood, we killed fifty per cent more in the same occupations.

The other day, as reported in the DAILY PEOPLE, 1,000 men applied for twenty jobs at twenty cents a night. But fifty years ago, things being "fifty per cent" worse, if a man advertised, 1,500 men applied, and the wages were only ten cents. In the State of Washington a woman, maddened by poverty, and irresponsible at the thought of the sufferings her children would be subjected to, threw them into a well and jumped in on top of them. Things were "fifty per cent" worse in the middle of last centry, and all mothers were accustomed to drown their offspring.

Our despondent out-of-works have often hung themselves in the parks, but fifty years ago every workingman was accustomed to go out before breakfast and hang himself.

We have indeed made giant strides, and well may our preachers hold up their hands at the depravity of the human heart. Statistically, and from four sets at that, we have proved that everybody died fifty years ago. We have gone forward, but we were forced to start the race anew.

We repudiate those ancestors of ours. We blush at their poverty, and their suffering. They are not fit to be the progenitors of such prosperous persons as we, statistically, are. When they obtained the job of ancestor, we little thought they would act statistically, in any such manner. Rejoicing in our fifty per cent betterment, but sorrowing deeply at the conditions in which our ancestors lived, we assert that something must be done to restore those sturdy sons of the soil to their old-time glory, or else they must be wiped off the slate. They are not fit for decent "Sons" and "Daughters" to associate with.

The idea of free lunch and sermons at Plymouth Church is a good one. We hope that the sandwiches, however, will be more meaty than the sermons which are preached in the church by the Rev. Dr. Hillis. We also hope that the coffee will not be as cold as Christian charity, nor the rolls as stale as the platitudes that pass for sound sense and reason. The feeding of the multitude has something Christ-like about it, and it may have a still further likeness when the Rev. Dr. tries to make seven loaves serve for the hungry thousands that will come. Bread is not elastic in our day, no matter what conscience may be, and the public would resent any attempt to make it so. Still, sandwiches and sermons may be more palatable than the sermons alone. For all this, we trust that Dr. Hillis is not giving them away in order to draw men nearer to God.

Since Mrs. Nation started her crusade and succeeded in closing a number of towns, the practice of drinking from bottles has grown to an alarming extent in Chicago. Everybody has his own private tap, and sees a new rotation in crops each time he applies it to his lips. Bottle-drinking is the worst form of drinking. It is more productive of drunkenness than is imbibing at the bar. It leads to selfishness, and it is productive of crime. The lone drinker, the bottle drinker, is a hypocrite. He tries to hide from the world the fact that he takes liquor. Then he tries to deceive himself in that respect. The result is that he soon breaks down morally, and ultimately he breaks down physically. Better let a thousand confirmed and unblushing drunkards loose in a town than one "solitary."

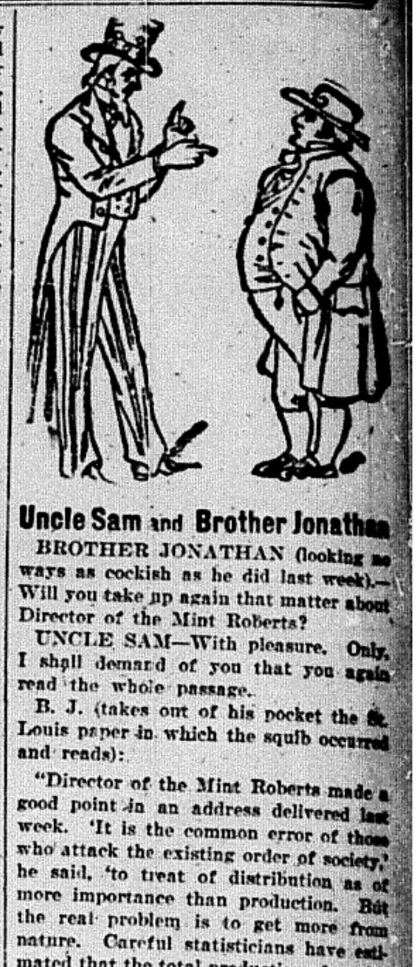
Mr. David B. Hill, in a communication to the legislature of Alabama, says that the Democratic party should place itself on record as "the great conservative force." He also urges a union against all "elements of radicalism." The Democratic party has already done all that, and consequently it failed. It is conservative to the point of absolute reaction. The radical things, in its estimation, are the growth of industry, and the evolution of society. It hopped with all its little might in the way, and it was crushed into the ground. It may unite, and it may oppose: it may be conservative, and it may fight radicalism: none the less surely will it be exterminated. There is no place for the Democratic party. It is dead, and needs only the application of a proper burial.

Our friend Percy Triangle, the true delineation of the meddlesome, puttering "reformer," given a few weeks ago in these columns, is shown to be true to life by the actions of the vice crusaders who were arrested for extortion.

They were after vice for the very same reason that other persons are in it. They were fighting vice for a living, and those who are protecting vice for a living fought back, and won.

The spirit moves the reformer to lift the curtains of his neighbor's house. It moves him to a deep desire to force his neighbor to live according to reform methods. But as it happens that reform is only one of the hypnotising passes of the capitalist hand, the reformer's method is just as corrupt as the unreformed method.

The reformer is worse than the unreformed, in fact, because he not only wishes to be paid for prying into his neighbor's business, but he also demands payment for not doing it.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN (looking ways as cockish as he did last week).—Will you take up again that matter about Director of the Mint Roberts?

UNCLE SAM—With pleasure. Only, I shall demand of you that you again read the whole passage.

B. J. (takes out of his pocket the St. Louis paper in which the squib occurred and reads):

"Director of the Mint Roberts made a good point in an address delivered last week. 'It is the common error of those who attack the existing order of society,' he said, 'to treat of distribution as of more importance than production. But the real problem is to get more from nature. Careful statisticians have estimated that the total production of wealth for even so efficient a population as that of the United States including the yield of the soil, the output of the mines and all the earnings of capital scarcely exceeds $2 a day for every person engaged in gainful occupations.' An equal division all around at the close of each day would greatly disappoint the socialistic theorists. Mr. Roberts points out that the amelioration of conditions must come from increased production."

U. S.—So; that's a good target. Last week, I fired a shot clean through the Malthusian inhumanity that underlay this Robertsianism

B. J.—You did that!

U. S.—So I did. Now hold up the target steady, and see me drive another hole through it.

B. J. holds up the squib.

U. S.—It states there that "the amelioration of conditions must come from increased production."

B. J. (passes finger over the squib).—Yes; here is the passage.

U. S.—That means that all that is now wanted is a greater amount of wealth, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And that, in the measure that that greater amount of wealth is produced, you and I and the rest of us workingmen would enjoy a larger per capita of wealth?

B. J.—Yes. Isn't that so? It sounds true?

U. S.—Don't trot so fast. I'll let you answer your questions yourself, and in that way I shall, so to speak, help you to hold the gun yourself and yourself fire the shot that will put hole No. 2 into the precious Roberts. Now listen: Are there produced to-day more trousers in the country than fifty years ago, or fewer?

B. J.—Infinitely more.

U. S.—Do you enjoy to-day a larger per capita of trousers?

B. J.—No, I don't!

U. S.—What you "enjoy" is a larger per capita of patches on the seats of trousers, eh?

B. J. (surreptitiously passing his hands under his coat-tails over the patches on the seat of his trousers)—By George, that's the size of it!

U. S.—And as to shoes, do the workers produce more or fewer of them to-day?

B. J.—Incredibly more; I should say 300 per cent. more than 50 years ago.

U. S.—Just so. And have you now more shoes than formerly?

B. J.—The deuce! I have a dog-gone bigger lot of holes in my shoes. I actually have got to get along with fewer shoes than 25 years ago!

U. S.—And do you eat better to-day?

B. J.—Not by a long shot!

U. S.—And yet the production of food has increased immensely. Do you occupy more spacious quarters so as to enjoy the privacies that decency requires?

B. J.—More crowded quarters, you mean. We are being herded closer and closer!

U. S.—And yet the production of houses and building material is phenomenal. Do you save up larger rolls of gold and silver coin?

B. J.—Save up! I'm getting more and more in debt!

U. S.—And yet the production of gold and silver in our mines is to-day fabulous. Now, Jonathan, take aim: The production of wealth has increased enormously; that notwithstanding, we got none of the increase: the increase fell to others, to us fell an increase of poverty. That is the experience in the past——

B. J.—That Roberts is a confounded liar!

U. S.—Bull's-eye!

B. J.—He holds out a snare and a delusion!

U. S.—Bull's-eye again!

B. J.—An the St. Louis paper that puffs his "good points" is no better than he.

U. S.—Jonathan, you have become a crack shot. You are right. It matters not, so long as the capitalist system prevails, how much production increases, as far as we workingmen are concerned. The fleecers of our class get all the increase; we don't gt any of it, on the contrary, our share, absolute and relative, becomes ever smaller. He who, like this Roberts, says "increase production" and at the same time plants himself on this capitalist system, is trying the saw-dust game on us. The thing now, is not to increase production, but to throw off our backs the capitalist leeches, who alone grow fatter by our increased production. The thing to do now is to smash the Capitalist System with the S.L.P. ballot, and rear the Socialist Republic. Increased production will then be to a purpose.

B. J.—That fellow Roberts is the vastest bunco-steerer!

U. S.—Next week I'll rip hole No. 3 into that bunco-steerer. Now put up your target.

B. J. carefully folds up the St. Louis newspaper slip and departs saying things.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognised.]

The Rev. Bigelow Trying to Queer Canada.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—"Socialism in our time" is now an assured fact. The great and only Rev. Geo. E. Bigelow, travelling evangelist of the "Christian Socialist" league of Chicago, booster for the "Citizen and Country" (official organ of the Organized Scabbery of Canada), spokesman for "Gene" Debs at the last presidential election, companion of Prof. Kharas, and candidate for Governor, and afterwards for Congressman on the Prohibition ticket in the state of Nebraska, delivered two "lectures" in Hamilton on last Thursday and Friday nights. He was boomed by all the capitalist dailies as a great "lecturer" on social economics and ethics of Socialism identical with Christianity.

On Thursday night, February 21, he was billed to speak on the "Economics of Socialism" in a church on the outskirts of the city, so, out of curiosity, some of the members of Section Hamilton attended the meeting. Now, Section London, in its propaganda work last summer, proved that the Garment Workers' label was not a benefit to the workers of the craft, but was used by the fakirs in the interest of the boss and was a grand thing for the Labor Fakir to make himself popular by. One fakir, Sam Landers, of Hamilton, "Labor" editor of a capitalist daily paper here, having access to the columns of said paper, stated he was going to London to disprove the charges. But he never went. Section Hamilton at once arranged for a debate to take place in Hamilton, between Appleton, of the Socialist Labor Party, and Landers of the pure and simple Garment Workers. Appleton was at the appointed place at the time set, when up came Landers with his rig, who jumped up and started—not to discuss the question of old and new Trades' Unionism, but to call Appleton everything. After he got through Appleton proved him to be a liar and a thief, for he had to admit to the stealing of a letter which some of the comrades had sent to be published in the paper of which he is "labor" editor. Then Landers at once scented danger and he reasoned thus: The Socialist Labor Party is making headway organizing the workers on correct lines, now if something is not done my jig will soon be up. So he proceeds to impress on the rank and file of the different organizations that the S.L.P. and the S.T. & L. A. are not the right kind of Socialists; that Socialism means "companionship" as he stated is "his" labor column. He hears of the Rev. George, and he makes a "companion" of him; accompanying him to the church, and that is the way the Rev. Social Democrat same here.

The minister first called for an organist; after securing one from the audience they sang a hymn; then after a few words of prayer by another sky-pilot, the minister went on to state how he loved the "laboring classes," and he called upon all the workers to help him to put a stop to Sunday labor. He then introduced the Rev. George, who started in this manner: "Ladies and gentlemen, brothers and sisters in Jesus: my subject to-night will be the mission of Jesus." He tried hard to show that Jesus was a Socialist, and that everybody had to be Christianized before Socialism would be established. Whereupon a Jewish workingman asked if it was necessary for him to become a Christian before he would be able to be a Socialist. The Rev. Social Democratic catcher of pennies and fisher for votes felt caught.

He replied: "Oh, not necessarily;" then before anything more could be said, Landers, observing his "companion" in trouble, ran over to Bigelow and said: "Come, come, you will be late," and they departed on their way.

On Friday night, in Association Hall, "Georgie Dear" lectured again. A few stale jokes were handed to the audience which was composd mostly of pure and simplers, who seemed to appreciate them. A few remarks about "new" wealth and then he concluded by reminding the workers of their condition, but not giving any remedy for the present state of affairs. Landers was chairman. By pre-arrangement, before any questions could be asked, a fakir in the audience moved a vote of thanks; it was seconded and put and the farce was ended. After the meeting a son of Mr. Wriggles of "Citizen and Country" fame, tried to organize a "league" but met with very little success. The following dialogue took place between Wriggles and a S. L.P. member:

Wriggles: "What do you know about Socialism?"

S.L.P.: "I am a member of the only bona fide Socialist organization in America."

Wriggles: "Oh, they had a split."

S.L.P.: "No; they had no split; they just had a puke and got rid of a lot of stuff that was making them sick; such as you and the gang of freaks you associate with."

Wriggles flew for the door. All this has nerved the comrades for harder work along clear cut S.L.P. lines, and with the proceeds of a successful concert, which they have just held they intend to hold propaganda meetings—procuring speakers from London—and to keep up a good agitation; swinging the arm and hammer upon the head of every fakir and quack that happens to come along, until the working class are awakened from their sleep, and organized into the S.T. & L.A. and the S.L.P. They will then, and then only know that the emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by the working class, and not by such quacks as Bigelow, Landers, etc.

On to the Social Revolution!

R. ROADHOUSE.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 24.

The Buzz-Saw Ripping up Social Democratic Economics in Milwaukee.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Section Milwaukee has made one of the great discoveries of the times, in that we have found the person who knows more about Socialism than the entire Section. The individual is no one else than the great (?) Victor Berger. It will no doubt be of interest to the comrades of the S.L.P. to know whom to go to when in search of information. As we were informed he possesses the "Key to the Storehouse of Knowledge."

A strange feature about this case is that, in spite of all the knowledge he has, the Social Democrats are compelled to go to some labor skinner and have him give a lecture on the Co-operative State; and this same gentleman informs us that this is what the S.D.P. wants. The members of the Young Men's Socialist Club attended half a dozen of these lectures (?), expecting to learn something about value, surplus value, etc. But we have been disappointed each time. In spite of the aforementioned knowledge of their leader, they are sorely in need of a full course in Economics, as presented by Karl Marx. We will let the comrades draw their own conclusions as to the ability of these gentlemen to handle this all-important question from the following information received at the lectures. A few instances will suffice to show their ignorance on the subject.

We were told that "Money is the root of all evil"; that if you elect a Socialist Mayor, that alone, regardless of State or Federal governments, would win every strike; that "the value of a commodity was regulated by the time it took to produce the same"; and many more such chunks of wisdom, which prove that the prominent Social Democrats are not able to give any one the least enlightenment upon the Economics of Socialism.

To say that the buzz saw of the Fighting S.L.P. was heard is putting it very gently. We have decided to let these misleaders know, that they may be able to get a large following by keeping the working-class in ignorance and dishing up phrases that may please the ear, but have no effect upon the mind; but that these same men will leave them as rats do a sinking ship, when their leaders' own ignorance is exposed.

We of the Young Men's Socialist Club are going to expose them every time one tries to display his knowledge (a la Berger).

A Member of the Y.M.S.C.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 24.

Go Ahead We Are Read; For You.

SCHNECTADY TRADES ASSEMBLY,

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.,

February 27, 1901.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—In the issue of the DAILY PEOPLE of Thursday, January 31, 1901, page two, fifth and part of the sixth column, under the caption of "Class Consciousness," you publish a malicious libel and a tissue of falsehoods entirely in the abstract.

Will you kindly inform me as to the author of the article in question so the responsibility for the same may be properly placed, because some one must answer or take the consequence.

I request your reply not later than Thursday, March 7, 1901.

Yours very truly,

HENRY V. JACKSON.

(Mr. Jackson need not be exercised about finding a responsible party, for the article he refers to. The DAILY PEOPLE assumes full responsibility therefor. It so happens that the said article in the DAILY PEOPLE of last January 31, was crowded out of the WEEKLY of that week by matter considered more important. So as to assist Mr. Jackson in "placing the responsibility," also for the information of our readers, the said article "Class Consciousness" will be found in this issue of the WEEKLY, literally reproduced. We stand by every word. Now let Mr. Jackson go ahead; we are ready for him.—Ed. DAILY PEOPLE.)

Incidents in the Struggle.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—It is just four months since the workingmen of this city were parading the streets in honor of, and shouting themselves hoarse for the great Republican candidate for Congress Norton P. Otis, elevator trust magnate. We the class-conscious S. L. P. men then pointed out to these unthinking people, how impossible it was for this giant capitalist to represent their interests. But to their sorrow they would not listen to our warning.

Recent occurences have caused a general dissatisfastion among the employees of the Otis Elevator Works. Two old foremen John Rose and George Brill, were informed that their services were no longer required. The reason being that they were too lenient with the workingmen. They will be replaced on the first of March by two new slave drivers. Up to two weeks ago five handy men were operating turret lathes under the piece work system, they averaged about $3 per day. These men were now informed that they will be paid by the day, the wages to be $2, but that the same quantity of work was expected of them as heretofore. The five men jointly opposed the change and have agreed to quit work on Saturday until the old system is reinstated. They did so, but on the following Monday, one of the men who was the instigator of the strike, to the surprise of the other four, went into work smilingly at an increased wage of $2.75, and is now teaching four new men to operate the turret lathes of the other four men.

This is only a starter, there is more to come. The local capitalist newspapers tell us that the men in the shop are well organized, but add that "no trouble is expected, because president Baldwin and Mr Otis are friends of the worsingmen." This is also the opinion of the I. A. M. Local. By the time next election comes around, I hope the workingmen of the Otis Elevator Works will know better than to parade, shout and vote for Mr. Otis.

PETER JACOBSON.

Yonkers, N. Y., March 1.

Tid-Bits From Dayton, Ohio.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE—Just a few stray bits of information from "organized scabbery" in Dayton.

Tobin's fakirated Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has a local here, and they "organized" some time ago the Harshman Shoe Company's plant near the city. The workers have no scale, working for what they can get, but a suitable person has been selected to withhold from the men's wages every pay day, the dues of the international for these workers are not members of the local union of B. and S. workers—they being members-at-large; but Tobin and his pals used the dues, and the company gets the label.

• • •

The Team Drivers' local union No. 52, has called a meeting to organize the dairymen either into their local or into a new one; of course these bourgeois Dairymen need protection, which is possible to them only through "labor organization" styled A. F. of L.

• • •

Tantamount in selfishness is the story of the local union of Musicians, who after they organize all string instrument players into the union and set the schedule for their rates for playing on the same line as orchestral of band players. Of course that was done to freeze the string instrument players out as it would be impossible for a group of mandolin and guitar players to expect as much as an orchestra; but even at that the members of the union are nurturing scabbery.

• • •

The Union Boiler Makers at the Brownell & Co's plant are out on strike, whereupon the company got out an injunction on them, and at once advertised in the papers for men to fill the strikers' places. An ad is in the Dayton "Daily News" (a paper very "friendly" to organized labor). Dayton is a very strong "union town" and yet not one word of protest has been uttered from anyone of the seventy-three locals or Central Trades Council against this running an advertisement for "scabs," and depite the fact that a prominent labor leader, an organizer of the A. F. of L. is the "labor editor" of the "News." That dummy is J. P. McDonough, who, in addition to being the aforementioned is one of the frauds-in-chief of the Social Debauchery here.

An awful stench pervades the ambient "union" atmosphere in Dayton.

INTOLERANT.

Dayton, Feb. 26, 1901.

He is Barber Too.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I have noticed last week's article entitled, "Hush Money," in which occurs a wilful and suspicious suppression of truth by the otherwise truthful write of it, who signed himself "Junius." In that article a certain "fine gentleman" by the name of Flugrath was characterized in the following language:

"The former foreman of the 'Volkszeitung,' a 'fine gentleman,' named Flugrath, was dismissed by the paper. Typographia No. 7 made several efforts to reinstate him. A man who had 'deserved so well' of his colleagues and fellow men could not be expected to go to the Bureau of the Unemployed. Moreover, the gentleman was positively in dire straits. With a weekly salary of only twenty-seven dollars the poor man could not possibly live. He had to get a side source of income. A restaurant, conducted by his wife, helped out somewhat, but that was not yet enough. Mr. Flugrath was compelled to sing once a week in a Synagogue, for pay, of course. Besides that, he is always ready to sing a solo when the accompaniment is played in cash. Moreover, Mr. Flugrath is also the financial secretary of the union, a salaried post. Accordingly the side income of this genuine unionist amounted to at least four times as much as the benefit which an unemployed member receives. Such a poor devil cannot be allowed to remain out of work. Accordingly, Mr. Flugrath was given a job immediately, contrary to all the rules of Typographia No. 7."

All this is true but why did "Junius" omit one of the important side industries of this patent union member of the patent "Typographia Numero Sieben?" Why did "Junius" omit to say that the "Genosse and College" Flugrath also officiates as a barber on Sunday mornings to the accompaniment of cash, —ten cents a shave, bay rum fifteen cents?

"After a good and "gentlemanly" union talk with his "Collegen" on Saturday night; they could get a nice non-unino shave—ten cents; bay rum, fifteen cents —from patent unionist Flugrath, and then their delegate to the Central Fakirated union could show his solidarity towards the Barbers' Union by indignantly protesting against "non-union shaves."

BARBER.

New York, Feb. 28.

Section Duquoin, Ill., at Work.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Immediately after being organized by the National organizer Pepin, as reported in my last letter, the Section went to work. As the organizer of the Section, I was sent to the trustees of the United Mine Workers of America, to try and get the Hall to meet in. They said they would see about it. It went on for a while, and they still wouldn't give me any answer, so I still kept after them, for I knew they didn't want to let us have it and didn't have the brass to say so. At last they said they would take it "before the local." That suited us. So I wrote out a resolution and when they called for "new business," I got up and said I had a resolution to read and I started. It read something like this:

"To the Members of the United Mine Workers of America.

"Brothers: We have formed a Section of the Socialist Labor Party here for the purpose of educating the workers in their class interests and getting control of the State and Country, beginning with the City Government, so we can give police protection to the workers when on strike, and use the funds in the interest of the workers, by establishing coal yards, bakeries, drug stores, city doctors, and a hundred and one other things; and whereas we are financially weak; and whereas we pay 10c. in the home treasury of this same local, and whereas we, the members, contribute to pay the rent of said hall we, the Section of the Socialist Labor Party, ask to be permitted to meet in said hall free of charge."

There was a motion to that effect with two seconders; it was carried with only two against all. The leading fakirs refrained from voting. Their faces turned red, but they sat still, for they knew the Buzz-Saw was behind the resolution.

I think if the comrades thoughout the country will work the same game where they are weak it will work; for the fakirs are a cowardly lot.

We miners here are forced to belong to the United Mine Workers of America to get work.

JNO. M. FRANCIS,

Organizer of Section Du Quoin.

Du Quoin, Ill., Feb. 25.

Tossing Them on Our Horns in Arizona.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The fighting S. L. P. in Arizona is having a new experience lately. The Social Democrats here have got through incubating and started to hold "public meetings." We are having a high old time with them. I attended their first meeting. They had no arrangements made for public discussion although their notice said "Public Invited." One of the incubated, a Kangaroo, wanted to know which executive board they acknowledged, Chicago or Springfield, and stated that for his part he would not acknowledge any board that was not in for "unity of all the Socialist parties." The comrades throughout the country know, I am satisfied by experience, that the Kangaroos are great on unity. Their unity is like the love making of a flirt. They use it to deceive the ignorant so that they may profit by it. They want you to unite with them and waive all principles that are binding to the militant Socialist, and through which alone, unity that will be lasting can be effected.

I sat quietly in my seat and let them do their own talking. At last one of the S. D. called on "Brother Leach" to make a talk. Of course, I accepted the invitation. I talked on the question of unity. I took the stand that, to be lasting and successful, unity had to be upon the sound basis of militant Socialism; without that unity would be reactionary, detrimental and disastrous. I stated that I was a "De Leonite" of the most confirmed type, because I was convinced from historical evidence that the tactics of the S. L. P. were right. The S. D. gave me some little applause. I suppose because I kicked the Kangaroo.

The following Sunday I attended their meeting again. There was but little life in it, though the Kangaroo was there to make his usual talk and spoke upon "unity and the numbers to be gained by unity, and the power of numbers." A professor was also there. He is a luminary in the S. D. P. He talked upon the employment of the unemployed question. His talk was just about as much to the point as the chattering of a goose would be on a question of grammar. When the professor got through silence prevailed in the meeting. He had spoken so much wisdom that deep meditation absorbed their minds. Doubtless they thought unto themselves in their reverie: "If we only had a few more professors in the Social Democratic Party we would have Socialism immediately, if not before." But finally they recovered from their meditative mood and some one called for "Mr. Leach" to make a talk. Right here a very amusing thing to an S. L. P. member must be stated. They had announced the subject: "Socialism, What is it?" by posting notices around town; but when they met, the speaker talked about the question of the unemployed in a very illogical and uninstructive manner. To a critical mind it was bosh of the most driveling kind, but as I was called upon to speak I took the opportunity to make propaganda for the Socialist Labor Party. I stated that I understood, according to announcement that the subject to be discussed was "Socialism, What is it?" I prefaced my talk by stating that I am an S. L. P. man through and through, from the sole of my feet to the crown of my head, and that the blood within my veins flowed in unison with the life giving doctrine of the S. L. P. Then I launched out by giving two definitions of Socialism; first, Webster's definition, which I stated was very indefinite, and while it satisfies the Utopian Socialist mind or would answer the Kangaroo tactics on unity, it did not satisfy the scientific mind by any means. It wanted something more thorough and comprehensive. Then I quoted Appel's definition of Socialism; took the subject of my talk from it showing that it was a state of society in which the workers would employ themselves in contradistinction to the present state of society in which they sought an employer who owned the means of employment, and, having the means of employment, he is their master and they his slaves; and that in order to attain the Socialist state of society, as defined by Appel, we, the workers, would have to dispossess the INDIVIDUAL employing class and become collective self-employers. In order to be free men and women and enjoy freedom the workers' every interest demands that they shall associate their interest with their fellow-workers in order that they may enjoy the fruits of their labor at the least expense of energy. The tools of production are theirs by right of creation, and the economic conditions demand that they shall possess themselves of them. When they do, then Socialism will be realized."

"But," says a lawyer in the audience, "how are you going to do this?"

I answered: "By the ballot."

"But," he said, "that would be confiscation."

I answered: "You call it so; we call it restitution; this is a constitutional right we have; and furthermore, Franklin said that property is the creature of society and that society has a right to demand its return even to the last farthing."

They gave me considerable applause this time but at the next meeting the fun began. More next time.

J. A. LEACH.

Phoenix, Arizona, Feb. 20.

Skin Game Gambling Shown Up.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—In a ramble on lower Broadway, near Canal street, I ran into a reform racket that fairly took my breath. I saw crowds of men standing in front of the windows looking in, and the doorway jammed full of others, with a sea of heads in front, all intently listening to a man talking from a platform. There were all kinds of gaming devices in the windows, and all kinds of pictures on the walls. There was an inner sanctum, and the push seemed to be eager to get inside, but to do so a lady cashier had to be consulted to the tune of ten cents. I followed the crowd and kept in the swim. Inside, a stout, gray-haired man sat behind a high table. He was shaking dice with a policeman. The officer threw seven aces in three throws, while the smiling man with the same dice threw all in the box at one, and did it three times in succession. He then showed how "skin games" were worked with cards; then he exposed "policy" to the satisfaction of everybody. Then an expert assistant took the crowd around the room and showed them all the crooked games practiced at the race tracks, and everybody looked satisfied, and gave way to another crowd just as eager to see an honest skin game in gambling.

I. A. L.

New York, Feb. 25.

Observe and Reverse.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—How the petite bourgeoisie, or small middle class, love the workers was shown in two instances that occurred here in Yonkers this week. And it lets the cat out of the bag so that the most stupid English trade unionist, muddlehead, or honest pure and simple dupe can't help but understand.

On January 1 the Smith Carpet Company announced that the employes of the works would be given a half holiday on Saturday with half pay.

This was hailed by the unthinking wage-slave with delight. The clear-headed S. L. P. men looked on it with suspicion and soon discovered that the motive was to get two or three times as many people to apply for work as they needed. They have just finished two large additions to their factories and will need 2,000 more girls to operate the looms.

Girls do most of the work in Yonkers. They are coming here from up the State, from the eastern States and by the scores from Austria, Poland and Hungary. The store-keepers got up a petition which was signed by all the "Best Citizens"—leading business men,—praying that the Carpet Company stop the half holiday and work their slaves all day Saturday, as it "hurt their business," seeing that a great many of the girls went to New York city on their Saturday half-holiday where they could buy cheaper from the department stores.

The other instance was a bill sent to Albany giving all the appointment of heads of city departments to the mayor without the necessity of having them confirmed by the Aldermen, but "no assessor to be appointed who is not a property owner." This practically disfranchises the whole working class from that office. The mayor is one of William F. Cochran's labor lieutenants, a brick layer by trade, a labor fakir by profession, Republican decoy duck in politics, elected by workingmen's votes. He now throws off the mask and goes to Albany to have himself appointed by Tom Platt dictator of the city of Yonkers.

JOSEPH H. SWEENY.

Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1901.

Guinea Eltweed.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I notice that you give deserved criticism of the rantings of Pete Curran, the "flabby delegate," all the way from Great Britain to the A. F. of L. convention.

To the class conscious workers of this country, nothing that you have said about him is new. We know our own brand of the genus freak and labor fakir. I suppose on the principle that a fair exchange is no robbery, American freaks and labor fakirs are being sent us as a specimen of the product of the States for our edification. There is sojourning here at present a unique specimen named Eltweed Pomeroy, A.M.—whatever the the A.M. may mean—, who I am told, hails from the state of New Jersey. He is a "direct legislation socialist," whatever that may mean. He is announced as "president of the National Direct Legislation League," and "editor 'Direct Legislation Record.'"

In a speech here recently he talked of the "combinations of men for social progress" and instanced the growth of the "Christian endeavor" and the secret societies as evidences of it.

In a published announcement it is stated that

"Mr. Eltweed Pomeroy is now in England, and willing to deliver lectures up to March 1st on 'The Progress of Democracy in America,' 'Direct Legislation,' 'American Political Parties,' 'Some American Reforms,' 'The Methods of Socialism,' 'Miss Willard's Christian Socialism,' etc. Between the 10th and 17th Mr. Pomeroy will be in the Birmingham and Manchester districts, and will be glad to lecture for railway fare, entertainment for self and wife, and a guinea. The latter need not be paid where the organizers cannot afford it. For further particulars apply to Mr. Pomeroy, 17 Bedford Place, London, W.C."

The railway fare and the entertainment is not so bad, but the guinea, oh, the guinea! Our freaks are bad enough, Lord knows, but I understand that when they go abroad their expenses are paid.

Surely Mr. Pomeroy does not want the guineas for himself, as I am told he is a wealthy ink manufacturer, who has or did have the profit-sharing scheme in his factory. Can you enlighten us as to the guinea?

CURIOUS.

London, Eng., Feb. 17.

Organized Scabbery Procuring Scabs For Wichert and Gardner.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—It is now time for me, a $15-a-week shoemaker (when I have work), and now out on strike against Wichert & Gardner's shop, to speak my little piece. I hope the dearly loved DAILY PEOPLE will grant me space.

The DAILY PEOPLE has from day to day detailed our grievances; it has amply explained how Wichert & Gardner tried to squeeze more wealth out of us by a scheme that was to make him the "trustee" of 5 per cent. of our miserable weekly wage, and how he was helped along by a lot of Labor Fakirs, who tried to cheat us and bully us into submission. I am not going to enlarge on any of these points. The little piece I want to speak is on another tack of this same story; it is on two tacks.

The enemies of the DAILY PEOPLE have tried their best to make the paper out to be an organ of scabs. I have heard that said so often that I kept my eyes open upon these accusers, every one of whom I knew was a scoundrel, but could not yet prove it. I knew the time would come when I could. That time has come. I am now ready to prove that Arlington Smith, who has run this Union, is a scab procurer, and that the Social Democrats and "Borers from Within" are no better than he.

Wichert & Gardner have sent out to Philadelphia for men to take our places, and the man who went out there to do the work is ARLINGTON SMITH, this same man who has repeated every lie he could get hold of and who invented all the others he could against the DAILY PEOPLE, and, of course, against the Alliance and the S.L.P.

The other point I want to speak on is that all the lieutenants of this Smith are Social Democrats. Philip Duckfield is one of them, then also the few Jews who stand by Smith are all Social Democrats. At least they say they are. Duckfield and his fellow Social Democrats in the Union are all "Borers from Within." They always told us that the way to convert the Union men was to "bore from within," and they denounced the S. L. P. men as Union wreckers. I guess they did "bore." Most of us took their talk for truth. Now the men have found out how true it is, as stated in the New Haven debate, that "Boring from within" is another name for "Organized Scabbery," for standing in with the Labor Fakirs, the Labor Lieutenants of the employers. Without a single exception, all these Social Democrats are "Borers from Within," and all are on the side of the employer, and all are trying to fill our places with scabs.

Without the aid of the DAILY PEOPLE we would have yielded. May the DAILY PEOPLE live long to back up the workingman in his fights, to enlighten us, and to knock down the Organized Scabbery and their Social Democratic helpers.

SHOEMAKER.

Brooklyn, Feb. 26.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. J. E. ST LOUIS, MO.—1. Pingree of Michigan was not elected on a platform that demanded the "municipal ownership of public utilities." He was elected as a representative of "private enterprise."

2. Pingree's political career extends over so many years, that it would take a very lengthy examination of public documents to ascertain the nature of the platforms upon which the shifting majorities of the Councilmen were elected.

3. The two laws enacted at Lansing, enabling the city of Detroit to operate its own street railways, were both knocked out by the Supreme Court of the State. Pingree is suspected of himself having set in motion the proceedings that terminated with the knocking out of the second bill, when he discovered that "business men" were organizing against it.

H. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—It is the reverse of certain that Tammany Hall will be beaten this Fall. Remember what a tremendous effort it took in '94 to perform the feat. The hair of the masses had actually to be set on end by Tammany atrocities to produce the tidal wave that overthrew it. And the very next year things began to settle back again. Tammany can not be overthrown on a theory. The very men from the outside who now act, as if indignant, can be bought by Tammany in job lots. Tammany will not be overthrown but by the S. L. P.

S. T., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—You make too strong a draft on our credulity when you expect us to believe that your Rev. Brown is "thoroughly versed in the philosophy of Marx." We must let that draft go to protest.

J. S. Y., CLEVELAND, O.—The Rev. Geo. Bigelow, Social Democrat, is a well known character to readers of this paper. He was introduced to the public by an advertisement, published in the Nebraska organ of the Social Democracy in the same issue that victims were advertised for by the Social Democratic professor of necromancy Kharas and the Social Democratic political crook Ricker. The whole thing was republished in these columns.

"Z." ST. LOUIS, MO.—The very best of dialectics can accomplish nothing against narrow obstinacy; and equally ineffective will it be found against interests that keep themselves secret and set forth arguments only for a blind.

L. J. B., DENVER, COLO.—The Davis cigar factory is to-day an open shop. The International Union tried and failed to get in by scabbing on the Alliance. To-day the shop is as open as it was when the Alliance organized it.

J. B., EDINBURGH, SCOT.—Be careful not to attach undue value to what, in a technically correct sense, you style the "straight economics" of the English Social Democratic Federation or its organ "Justice." Economics, however straight, preached by what pretends to be a "Movement," becomes vaporous, vapid, barren if left unapplied to the living stream. This is especially so with the economics that are meant to be the inspiring soul of a revolution, but are kept aloof from the political clash of men. Such economics are like "purity" in a cloister: it breeds maggots.

F. K., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Half was not told in that "Hush Money" article. There is more to come. A feature of the "donation" was that the men of Typographia No. 7, who pressed hardest for it, were employees of the "Volkszeitung," whose wages remained unpaid, and who in that way were paying themselves.

J. D. C., CLEVELAND, O.—The name of the Italian intriguer from Springfield, Mass., who tried to padrone the Italian Sections out of the S. L. P. is Origo. The chap did not dare to put to a vote the question of "for" or "against" the S. L. P. They were to vote "for the S. L. P." or for "neutrality." You have there a bit of a lesson. If the capitalist parties wish to rip up the S. L. P. they set set up a bogus Socialist party, thereupon the decoy ducks go about and preach "neutrality." You may imagine how easily the unsuspecting would be caught in that trap. The Italian Sections were not caught.

H. S. A., WORCESTER, MASS.—You have no conception of how visionary the genuine Kangaroo is. He buys this paper regularly every morning with the sole hope of reading in it the announcement that it is to discontinue. Of course, the fate of these people is the wretched one that awaits on "hope deferred."

R. G., BOSTON, MASS.—The matter will make the subject of an editorial article in the near future. This Arlington Smith of the shoeworkers is not the only one. The Labor Fakirs are in very appreciable numbers small property-holders, who go into the "Union Business" as they might have gone into the Bermuda potato business. To call a pure and simple Union, run by such elements, a "Labor Organization" is an absurdity.

A. J. G., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Can't share that view. There is no excuse for the Editor of a Socialist paper abroad to be so ignorant of what is going on in this country as to allow stupid and wrongful articles about America to appear in his paper. Such a man is unfit, where he is not dishonest.

V. S., AKRON, O.—You are probably confusing two ideas: the idea of "naturalization" and the idea of the "right of suffrage."

"Naturalization" is a national affair; it is a gift of the nation to the individuals applying for it. The Federal laws on naturalization apply, accordingly, to the whole country. The rights thereby obtained are rights of civic protection: the right of suffrage is not of this category.

"The right of suffrage" comes from the States. That right is wholly in the gift of each State and is controlled by its own laws. Thus a person may be a naturalized or native born citizen in a certain State and yet have no vote, if he is stricken by some disqualification by the laws of the State that he resides in. For instance, if he is a "pauper" in Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, etc.; or if he is a duelist in Florida, Michigan, etc.; or if he is derelict in the payment of taxes in Mississippi; or if he is a U. S. soldier, sailor or marine in Montana, Indiana; or if the person is a woman in most of the States. Vice versa, a person may not yet be a naturalized citizen and yet have the right to vote if the laws of the State that he resides in so provide. Thus it happens that under the laws of about one half of the States, aliens are allowed to vote. Kansas is one of them. An alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen may vote in Kansas the same as a native, if he has resided six months in the State.

M. R., NEW YORK—Of course, if you proceed from the principle that the just social rule must be so established as to accommodate people who will not be provident, then you must not expect "justice" from the Socialist Republic. All that Socialism can do for the race is to secure ample opportunity for work to all, and such opportunity as will enable man to produce the large quantity of wealth that the modern technique of production makes possible, and finally the enjoyment of his full social share. If you want more than your share you can't be helped.

D. M. L., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Where on earth do you come from? Where have you been all this time? Don't you yet know that the S. L. P. is in search of men, and not of flies? No molasses will do here.

R. T., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Do you know "D. M. L." just answered? You two seem to be tarred with one stick. You don't know how gratifying it is to the S. L. P. to notice how all those who want to argue it into the wrong are constrained to start with a begging of the question. No one discusses the question whether Socialists should fight. The question is whether Armory builders, in this case, are Socialists? Stick to the question, tho' it may break your back.

M. P. C., NEW YORK—"Questionable, Providence, R. I.," was amply answered last week. Any further answer would provoke unnecessary and barren debate in these columns. Last week's answer is practical in that the only possible reply to that is that he go to work and stop finding fault.

E. B. M., SAN JOSE, CAL.—The S. L. P. numbers 250 Sections, with a membership in good standing of 4,000.

The other questions next time.

L. L. N., CINCINNATI, O.—Did you ever stop to inquire what is the essential feature of a Socialist? If you do you will find it to be unqualified respect for FACT. Testing you by this test you are no Socialist. You pride yourself greatly on your emancipation from theological superstition. Now, what is the feature of superstition? It is the belief in things against all rhyme, reason or fact. You are as superstitious, to-day, as you ever were, when still enslaved to theological dogmas. You "believe" now as you did then. The only difference is that the field of your superstition has changed. One time theological, now it is sociological. There is no sense in your "believing" that the pure and simple Trade Union does good. You can not "believe" that without shuting your eyes to the facts that we are heaping up mountain high. Consequently, these facts irritate you, just the same as the facts in natural science once irritated you, in that they disturbed your theological superstition.

L. D., DULUTH, MINN.—The only way to do in all such cases is to go ahead, and send us the matter. Conscientious use of it in this office can be depended on.

P. D., KANSAS CITY, MO.—Don't wonder. Your wonderment at the "virility and power displayed by the Socialist Labor Party" and at seeing that "the greater the obstacles, the more magnificently the Party rises above them,"—that and other such views that you express, while just in themselves, are erroneous when coupled with "wonderment." You would not "wonder" if you proceeded from the fact that the S. L. P. is cousin to the eagles. The stronger the blast, the higher soars the eagle; indeed, without a powerful blast the eagle would droop. The S. L. P. is forged in the furnace of the Class Struggle for the Class Struggle. It is made for combat. Its powers can come into play only in the storm and stress of conflict. It is now, as nothing unto what it yet will be, until the crisis, with which to cope it was born, shall have been reached and dominated by it to a successful issue,—the overthrow of the System of Wage Slavery.

O. W., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Was schwaetzen Sie? Ihre Volkszeitungsippschaft ist ganz verpfafft und verkraenkelt (lies verkrankenkassirt). Sie wird, sammt ihrer "Volkszeitung," bald auf aschenbruederlichem Wege mit pfaeffischem Segen geschmort werden.

J. P., NEW YORK—The present King of England is of the Hanoverian dynasty; and it owes the reins of power to the revolutions that supplemented the Cromwellian revolution in England.

H. M., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—"A sells fried and stewed oysters; employs no labor outside of his own hands; is his revenue 'wages' or 'profits'?"—He receives both wages and profits. In so far as he labors, and that his labor goes into the value of the goods he sells, part of the returns is 'wages' which he pays to himself. In so far as his revenue is conditioned upon his investment of some capital, and upon his transforming his product back into capital, part of that revenue is 'profit.'

The bizarre situation of such an instance as you quote arises from the hermaphroditic and wholly transitory position of your specimen: too poor to be an exploiter of wage slaves; too rich to be himself a wage slave; he is a middle class man.

A. A., ALBANY, N. Y.—The thing is called the "Socialist Review." That, however, is a misnomer, it should be called the "Penny-Catcher," or the "Make Hay While the Sun Shines." Except now and then a clipped article, it is twaddle by twaddlers, from beginning to end.

R. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—Yes, Sir; it is a fact that these pure and simple Labor Organizations are a power to-day; but that is no greater fact than that Capitalism is a power to-day. If that be a reason for getting out of the way of the Fakirs, it must be an equally good reason for getting out of the way of the Capitalist. Marx photographed you and those who reason like you when he ridiculed the schemes of those who would "revolutionize society behind its back."

H. M., NEW YORK—The S. L. P. is no elegy. It were well for you to make a note of that and remember it. Nor is the S. L. P. a cawing crow sitting on a branch of a tree and criticising a procession that is going by, and of which it is no part. The S. L. P. is not here for the purpose of moaning over the "decadence of the race," but for the purpose of pointing out the reason why and the way out, and to drill the Revolution. And as to criticising, the S. L. P. is part and parcel of the throbbing stream. Its language cannot be the language of the anchorite; its language is the language of the struggling multitude.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—If your notices and announcements do not appear, it is because you have omitted some important particular which renders their publication useless.

THE COST OF CRIME.

Capitalists Try to Evade Paying for That Which They Have Created.

EAST HAMPTON, Mass., March 1.—W. F. Spaulding, Secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Association, gave an address to the Payson Bible class on "Prison Reform Methods." The increase of crime under capitalism and the cost of caring for criminals is bothering the taxpayers of this State.

The lecturer proceeded to give "solutions" of the problem. Needless to say he never touched upon the cause of crime. He said there were 90,000 arrests in this State last year, and 25,000 criminals pass through our prisons every year. The total cost for the arrest, conviction and care of criminals is $5,000,000; and one tenth of all our taxes, State, county and municipal, is because of crime. As to what shall we do, or for or with the criminal, he said; sixty per cent now of all arrests are for drunkeness. Massachusetts is held up as the wickedest state in the country, because it has more arrests in percentage to the population; because many offences here are not considered crimes anywhere else. Our legislature every year adds to the list of offenses six to twenty more. Thus now a common railer or brawler is by law a criminal. The Prison Association was formed in 1870. The Reformatory prison for women at Sherburne was built in 1877; and the Reformatory for men in 1884 at Concord. The same things that keep a good man good, will make a bad man good. He and she is taught a trade; and is if uneducated, compelled to attend a day or night school. The indeterminate sentence aids immensely. As the reformed are not allowed to come out into the community until they are fit to come out, be it one year or five years. They must have five months of perfect conduct. These Reformatories now contain 600 men and 300 women. Laws now aim to keep first and minor offenders from being put to prison. This is the probation plan, of being put on his or her good behavior in the case of some individual. Some 6,000 persons were thus saved from going to prison last year.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of March 1st held at DAILY PEOPLE Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York, with Peter Fiebiger in the chair.

Adolph Klein absent and excused.

Receipts for week ending February 23rd, $47; expenditures, $15.15.

Communications—From Labor News Company reporting that a sufficient number of orders were received for copies of "Proceedings of National Convention of 1900 of the Socialist Labor Party" to warrant its publication. Labor News Company was thereupon ordered to proceed with its publication.

From Section New York, notifying of following expulsions and suspension: L. B. Schwartz expelled for withholding of party funds and conduct unbecoming a member; L. Rabinovitch, expelled for accepting a bribe for his vote from a politician of a capitalist party; L. Wize, suspended for six months for withholding monies from sale of DAILY PEOPLE stamps.

From Section Seattle, Wash., reporting expulsion for abetting treason and trying to disrupt Section Seattle of the following: Wm. Dowd, John Waldrop, John McMullen, Frank Nicely, Guy Williams and W. Hartje.

From National Organizer, W. S. Dalton, at Gloversville, N. Y., and J. R. Pepin, at Logansport, Ind., interesting reports about their agitation work.

From Section Springfield, Ill., stating that a ticket will be put up for the coming Spring election.

From Section Milwaukee, Wis., in reference to circuit agitation plan. J. R. Pepin will include Wausau in his agitation tour of the State.

From San Francisco, Cal., charging Section with improper application form for new members. National Secretary asked Section for report on the matter.

From Section New Haven, Conn., reporting expulsion of H. H. Lane, and Section St. Louis, Mo., reporting expulsion of John Dammkoeler, for accepting office in a pure and simple union.

From Seattle, Wash., informing of the election of Frank Crossman to Washington State Committee in place of Kingsley.

From Section Richmond County, N. Y.: financial report.

From Section Rockville reporting election of officers.

From Section Syracuse, N. Y., stating that a German Branch will be started and inclosing semi-annual report.

From "Il Proletario," the Party's organ in the Italian language, reporting the referendum vote of 221 in favor of Socialist Labor Party and 31 in favor of "neutrality." National Secretary instructed to request the compliance with the constitutional provision for control by the National Executive Committee.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

New York State Committee.

At the last meeting of the above committee all members were present. Comrade Murphy presided. Several requests for speakers were attended to. The secretary reported that the State Committees of New Jersey and Pennsylvania had agreed to join with New York in the formation of an agitation and organization circuit and that in both States circulars had been sent out to bring about the active co-operation of all sections.

The Financial secretary reported the receipt of the following contributions for the organizing fund from sections in New York State up to February 8:

Richmond County	$1.00
Albany	1.75
Utica	1.00
Schenectady	3.95
Troy	2.60
Buffalo	10.00
Collected by the organizer:	
Section Buffalo	10.00
Buffalo Labor Lyceum Asso.	8.00
Section Monroe County	5.00
Section Onondaga County	15.00
Section Auburn	5.35

The Financial Secretary submitted a detailed financial report. It was resolved to publish a synopsis and send the report in circular form to the Sections of the State. The report shows the receipts and expenditures to have been as follows for the year 1900:

	Receipts	Expenses.
January	$207.30	$227.48
February	115.43	194.45
March	36.00	22.12
April	102.88	102.42
May	83.10	51.78
June	52.35	50.64
July	110.00	53.63
August	81.10	1.58
September	58.83	102.42
October	201.08	217.25
November	117.00	76.29
December	170.38	306.28

Classification of Receipts.

By dues stamps	$980.52
By Campaign Fund	142.79
By Loans	266.00
By Donation	5.00
By Amounts returned by Speakers	10.49
Total	$1,405.45

Classification of Expenditures.

To Dues stamps	$560.00
To Agitation (speakers)	260.97
To Legal expenses (emblem case)	131.63
To Printing	30.00
To Repaid loans	396.00
To Sundry Expenses (postage, telegrams, stationery, etc.)	27.74
Total	$1,406.34

The report was accepted. Adjournment. H. VOGT, Secretary.

New Jersey State Committee.

Regular meeting of New Jersey State Executive Committee was held at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J., Feb. 14 at 8 p. m.

Present—Hoffman, Wilson, Wittel, Duggan, Cohen.

Absent—Mattick.

Wilson elected chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence—From organizer Camden county that Section was getting together for active work.

Letters from Hossack and Carless regarding Faris assessment and DAILY PEOPLE stamps.

Letter from Section Passaic county, reporting election of officers and acceptance of M. Maguire's resignation from the party.

Organizer Section Essex County reported that comrades Walker, Ott and Hokanson were nominees to fill vacancy on State Committee and that vote would be in March 3rd.

Twelve campaign lists received from Section Essex County with $2.45.

Twenty-two campaign lists received from Section Hudson County $12.38 due on same to be sent later.

Corresponding secretary reported no practical response to appeal for organizer fund and no return of financial reports sent to sections in blank.

Sections are urged to at once send available funds for the purpose of having Organizer Dalton tour the State. Small amounts will be thankfully received and large ones proportionately. It is very important to carry on this work as without doubt several points are ripe for organization.

The State Committee does not feel that the sections have been as attentive to this matter as they should be.

Receipts, $37.05; expenditures, $14. $1 was received from Union Hill branch on account for festival.

All outstanding lists of campaign of 1900 should be returned promptly accompanied by cash.

LOUIS COHEN Secretary.

Improvement Fund for the "Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung."

Previously acknowledged	$57.25
G. P., Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
28th Assembly District, N. Y., per A. Rosenberg	1.50
G. Isenpreis, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
G. Andersen, Los Angeles, Cal.	.50
Nils G. Madsen, Los Angeles, Cal.	.50
Branch San Pedro, Section Los Angeles, per B. Jensen	4.25
Per L. Fleisher, Louisville, Ky.:	
Aug. Schneider	1.50
Henry Child	1.00
H. Fisher	1.00
Alb. Schmutz	1.00
A. Pecklenk	.50
Aug. Giese	125
R. Ducknall	.25
Jas. Doyle	.15
Jas. O'Hearn	.25
R. Van Kerkvoorde, Sloan, N.Y.	2.00
Per H. Hamann, San Jose, Cal.:	
F. Bolis	1.00
F. Hanselon	1.00
H. Daniels	.25
L. Z.	.50
Cigarmaker	1.00
H. Hamann	.50
Branch 13th Ward, Allegheny, Section Allegheny County, S. L. P.	5.00
G. Gustofersen, Everett, Wash.	.25
G. Schultz, Ashville, N. C.	1.00
H. Brinkman, Boston, Mass.	2.00
	$90.40

RICHARD KOEPPEL.

The Rubach Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$28.95
Section Somerville, Mass.	2.00
James Matthews, Collinwood, O.	1.00
Wm. E. Kern, New Orleans, La.	.50
H. Ehrenpreis, New York	.25
N. Van Kerkvoorde, Sloan, N. Y.	1.00
Mary Van Kerkvoorde, Sloan N.Y.	.25
Ethel Van Kerkvoorde, Sloan N.Y.	.25
Total	$34.20

L. ABELSON, Organizer,
Section New York, S. L. P.,
2 to 6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Plainfield, N. J., Lecture Course.

The following course of lectures have been arranged by Branch Plainfield, S. L. P., to be held at Red Man's Hall, 212 W. Front street:

March 10. Mr. W. Walker.—"Socialism or Slavery—Which?"

March 17.—Mr. C. S. Vander Porten.—"What is Socialism?"

March 24.— Mr. F. W. Wilson.—"Emancipation from Wage Slavery."

Time, 3 p. m. Good Music. Good Speakers.

Philadelphia, Pa., Agitation.

The Labor Question under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, Fairhill Hall, Fifth street, above Dauphin, Sunday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock.

March 10—LEONARD FISH,
Subject: "The Trusts."

March 17—SAMUEL CLARK,
Subject: "What is Progress."

March 24—HERMAN DEUTCH,
Subject: "Trade Unionism."

These meetings are open for discussion. Being held for the interest of the Working Class, all Workingmen should attend.

Butte, Mont.

Section Butte, Mont., reports election of officers as follows:

Organizer—P. J. Dwyer.
Financial Secretary—J. P. Cunningham
Recording Secretary—John Meagher.
Treasurer—Philip Connors.
Literary Agent—John Meagher.

Baltimore, Md.

Section Baltimore, S. L. P., will hold an agitation meeting on Sunday, March 17th at 8 p. m., at 1011 East Baltimore street. Speeches in German and English.

PLATFORM AND TICKET

Of the S. L. P. for the Campaign in Denver, Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 18.—The Socialist Labor party of this city held their city convention at Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street, yesterday afternoon, at which the following candidates were placed in nomination:

For Mayor—J. W. Martin.
City Attorney—Ben Hurwitz.
Auditor—Carl Starkenberg.
Treasurer—Abraham Judleovitz.
City Clerk—Wm. Fowler.
Engineer—Ernest Romary.
Board of Supervisors — Charles Mullein, president; Edward Wernet, Albert Gunlin, John Martensen, Howard Trajon.

The national platform as adopted in New York, June, 1900, was endorsed, and a warning given to the workers to beware of the municipal ownership as advocated by the middle class as being but a scheme to again use the workers to fight their battles against the large capitalists.

It was also resolved that while we realize the economic condition of the working class cannot be permanently bettered so long as the means of production are the hands of the capitalists, and that the capitalist class cannot be dispossessed until the workers capture the stronghold of capitalism — namely the capitol at Washington—nevertheless much can be done by the municipalities to better the social condition of the workers, therefore, we offer the following for your careful consideration to be put into effect immediately:

1. The city to acquire electric plants, gas and water works, telephones and street railways, the same to be operated for the benefit of the employees.
2. Free medical attendance to be furnished at the homes of the applicants when necessary.
3. Abolition of all contract labor.
4. School education of all children under sixteen years of age to be compulsory, the city to furnish food and clothing when necessary.
5. The city to employ the unemployed, the minimum wages to be not less than $2 for a day of eight hours.
6. The city to financially aid striking workingmen and women by appropriation of monies from the city treasury.
7. Rigid enforcement of the sanitary laws.

The city administration at present is Democratic and the whole time of the police is taken up in devising schemes to bleed the demi-monde, and during a farcial investigation of the police force by the police board, despite the efforts of the police board to hush matters up, it was clearly shown that the police are harboring and protecting a band of criminals in this city, and it was also shown that the habitues of the slums were made to contribute heavily to the Democratic campaign fund; and while the police board itself should have been dismissed the poor dupes of this board were the ones to suffer—seven officers were dismissed.

From the present outlook the city campaign will be a hot one, and by constant hard work we will gain a substantial increase in our vote in this city.

CHARLES MULLEIN,
ORGANIZER.

PITTSBURG, PA., ATTENTION!

Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arranged by the Section.

The agitation committee has arranged for this series of lectures to be delivered at our headquarters, 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Sunday, March 10.—James McConnell, Subject: "The Socialist Republic."

Sunday, March 17.—John R. Root, Subject: "Socialism from Utopia to Science."

Sunday, March 24.—D. E. Gilchrist, Subject: "The Pure and Simple Trades Union."

Sunday, March 31.—Wm. J. Eberle, Subject: "The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

Sunday, April 7.—Geo. A. Brown, Subject: "Methods and Tactics."

Sunday, April 14.—H. A. Goff Sr., Subject: "The Corruption of the Capitalist Parties."

Sunday, April 21.—John F. Taylor, Subject: "The Socialist Labor Party."

JAS. McCONNELL,
JOHN F. TAYLOR,
S. SCHULBERG,
Agitation Committee.

Section Milwaukee, Wis.

The regular monthly meeting of Section Milwaukee will be held Saturday evening, March 9, at Kaiser's Hall, 300 Fourth street. Every comrade should be present as important business is to be transacted among which are matters pertaining to Party organs.

FRANK R. WILKE, Organizer,
1084 Tenth Street.

Section Chicago, Ill.

Section Chicago, S. L. P., will hold a Commune Festival Saturday evening, March 16, in Neuman's Hall, 48 West Randolph street. The programme includes musical entertainment, dancing, and a short speech setting forth the facts of the Commune, and pointing out the object lessons taught by that historic episode. Admission is free. Section Chicago cordially invites all wage-working friends to attend.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions, a neat 16-page booklet with stiff red cover, vest pocket size	70c. per 100
Application cards	40c. per 100
Dues cards	40c. per 100
Rubber stamp seals, regular size, with emblem (to order only)	67c. each

Address all orders with cash to Henry Kuhn, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city, Box 1576. Avoid credit orders for they involve useles expense and trouble.

DETROIT CONVENTION.

S. L. P. Ticket Nominated for the Spring Election.

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—The Socialist Labor Party of Michigan held a mass convention in Detroit on the eve of Feb. 25.

The state ticket nominated for the spring election follows:

Shepard Cowles, of Trufant, was nominated for Judge of Supreme Court, and Willis F. King, of Holland, and Henry Markwardt, Sr., of Grand Rapids, were nominated as the two candidates for Regents of the University.

The State Committee was authorized to fill vacancies, and a committee of three was elected to prepare a manifesto or leaflet which is to be submitted to, and if approved, is to be published by the State Committee. As no proper representation of the different sections was present, the State Committee was instructed to refer to the different sections the question of the place for seat of State Committee, and then to proceed to get a new committee elected.

M. MEYER.

Agitation Meeting in Troy, N. Y.

During the past week Section Troy has been holding a series of agitation putting a stop to the evil. Presidents S. that we have decided to go on with the good work. Section Troy and its members recognize the necessity of expounding to the wage workers of this city the truths of Socialism, and to point out to the workers the class struggle that exists in society, and make it clear that if the workers wish to better their condition they must act in a clear-cut, class-conscious manner, and organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party. With the above facts in mind we held our first of the series of meetings Feb. 12, at our headquarters, 351 River street, with Comrade Markley as speaker. He spoke on the "Destruction of the Working Class." Comrade Markley pointed out that under Capitalism, the working class, who has only its labor power to sell, is continually being ground down by this same capitalist class, which possesses and holds all the means of production, transportation and distribution. This parasitical class, by taking more and more of the product of labor is crushing and destroying the worker, and hundreds, nay, thousands, of the workers give up their lives in the mines and factories of the capitalist leeches, so that more profit may be wrung from the toilers.

The speaker pointed out clearly the absolute necessity of the worknig class organizing to overthrow this system, that is presided over and enforced by this do-nothing capitalist class, and to take into our own hands the power we have delegated to this same idle class.

There were men in the audience who heard for the first time the truths of Socialism, and many went away determined to enter into the fight of their class.

Many questions were asked the speaker, which shows that the working class is thinking and thinking hard.

We are going to continue with our meetings all this week, as Section Troy, like all other Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, does not know what the word halt means, as it has been eliminated from our vocabulary, we know only the watchword forward. Up and at them! Smash the Organized Scabbery and on with the Workers Republic.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

A Letter of Acceptance.

Winona, Minn., Feb. 15, 1901.

Section Winona, S. L. P.:

Dear Comrades:—I accept the nomination as your candidate for Alderman-at-Large of this municipality, and thank you one and all for the honor you have bestowed upon me in selecting me to represent you in the political field as your standard bearer. I promise that I will, to the best of my ability, under your direction and with your aid, carry on an active agitation amongst the wage-working class of this city. I will at all times, in public and private, show to the wage-workers of this city that there is in existence a barbarous class struggle, which cannot be ended until the Socialist Republic has been established. That there is but one party that represents this class, whose objects and aims it is to return to the producing class all the wealth which it alone produces, and which it is to-day robbed of by the capitalist class, by virtue of the ownership of the means of production and distribution. That the wage-worker to-day is but a wage-slave that must sell himself at whatever price the capitalist will pay. The party which teaches this is the Socialist Labor Party; the party of the wage-working class. Comrades—on to the Socialist Republic. Long live the S. L. P. MARTIN CARLSON.

S. L. P. Nominations in Peoria, Ill.

PEORIA, Ills., Feb. 26.—The Socialist Labor Party on February 23 nominated the following ticket for the spring election:

Town Clerk—Thos. B. Allen.
Town Collector —George Hauck.
Town Assessor—H. W. Clark.
Justice of Peace—Peter Pehl, Franc A. Nace, John D. Heinen, Jos. Magnussen, aJhn Lang.
Highway Commissioner—John Busch.
Supervisors—Fritz Lichtsum, Joe Koller, Chas. Kirk, Geo. Schlag, Frank Hauck, Henry Jungheim, George Osborn, Charles Schaeffler, Henry Rick, Fred Hering, sr., Aug. Setzer, John J. Becker and Carl Koechlin.

The S. L. P. is an official Party in the township.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Section Milwaukee, S. L. P. will celebrate the anniversary of the Paris Commune, by a festival, entertainment and ball to be held on Sunday, March 17th at Frei Gemeinde Hall. Friend and sympathizers welcome.

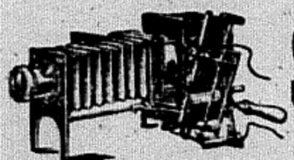
NEWS FROM
THE FIELD OF LABOR.

During the past week in the Field of Labor, the doings of the Labor Fakir occupied a very prominent place. Some of their alleged victories and powers were unmercifully exposed. Two of their favorite laws—the prevailing rate of wages law in New York city and the municipal ordinance in favor of union printing of municipal statonery, etc., in Paterson, N. J.—received knock-out blows. In the iron trade defeat was theirs also. It was announced, with a great blare of trumpets recently, that President Schaefer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers would endeavor to cause the billion dollar steel combine to re-establish the relations that existed in the various mills composing the combine, especially the Carnegie plant, prior to 1894, when the Amalgamated Association was generally recognized and its wage scale paid. A few days afterwards, Mr. Schaefer's association declared all non-union mills open to union men. It was then revealed that most of the non-union mills were the mills of the steel combine; that is, the largest mills in the iron industry had been non-union since 1894. Yet Mr. Schaefer and his ilk, with characteristic impudence, are strutting about and blustering about the willingness of the Amalgamated Association to work in harmony with the steel combine, if it (the combine) treats the Association members fairly, implying thereby that the Association possesses enough strength to mar the perfection of the trust. This is ridiculous, in veiw of the facts already stated. But it is still more ridiculous in the light of a little happening of the week: It was reported that "the American Steel Company, a part of the steel combine, will adopt a continuous wage scale." And it was added, "unless the steel workers agree to it, the mills will be thrown open to non-union men." The workers in such associations are powerless, and Mr. Schaefer's "blowing" will not strengthen them anyway.

A still more characteristic bit of fakir impudence was the announcement that the Brotherhood of tailors had determined to make another fight against the sweating system on May 1st. This "fight" will be led, it is hoped by the fakirs by Bishop Potter, Felix Adler, and other bamboozlers of labor, including Gompers and Harry White. It was announced years ago that "through the efforts of organized labor the sweating system had been regulated by law so effectually as to result in its entire abolishment." Despite this fact, however, the working class, is treated periodically to another "abolition of the sweating system." This time "the abolition" will also involve the cities of Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, Rochester, Cincinnati, Syracuse, St. Louis and Utica; heretofore the "abolition" process was confined to New York City mainly. The method of "abolition" will give an insight into the reasons of the necessity of repeating the "abolition" so often. "The Legislature will be asked to pass amendments to the Factory Inspection Law, which will bring about the complete abolition of the system in this city." (New York) Amendments mean more factory inspectorships for the labor fakirs. Potter, Adler and the others will gladly lead any movement that will run true abolition into the ground. A few offices, carefully bestowed, is cheaper than a revolution. Thus reason the men who think that the revolution can be stayed by petty things.

Next we have the useless report of the "Labor Committee," appointed by the Legislature of Colorado to investigate the coal strike in that State. They say: "It is not fair for them (the coal corporations) to deny their employees the same rights of organization which they have themselves exercised." Were this committee other than a body of labor misrepresentatives, it would realize that the matter at issue is not one of "fairness" but of conflicting material interests. Recognizing it to be such, they would not plead for useless eight hour days and anti-pooling laws, but they would go to the core of the matter and remove the cause of these conflicting interests: the capitalist system of expropriation, production and distribution. Other fakir-led organizations like the machinists the molders and others also merit criticism and condemnation, but space forbids.

In other respects the Field of Labor was much as usual. The big strike of silk workers at Scranton and other places in the Lackawanna Valley is still unsettled. The threatened general strike of the silk workers at Paterson, has, after one or two strikes in mills there, been averted by the advance asked for being granted. The Barnes strike in Jersey City continues. New strikes of electric linemen, cigarette makers, actors, shoe workers, sewermen, auto-drivers, miners, wood carvers, and silkworkers, at Newton, L. I., New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Winton and Shamokin, Pa., Cumberland, Md., Allentown, Wilkesbarre and Scranton, Pa., respectively. They were instituted for various causes, including increase of wages and reduced hours against offensive and compulsory agreements, enforcements of wage scale, etc. There was a strike of 300 railroad employees on the Chicago and Alton, at Bloomington, Ill. One thousand switchmen on the Lake Shore, between Cleveland and Chicago, want an advance in wages; while the engineers at Scranton, Pa., are still in se on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad. The cotton operatives in Connecticut mills have been reduced in wages. In Holyoke, Mass., many of the paper mills belonging to the paper trust, and thread mills belonging to the thread trust have curtailed time or closed down, making conditions in the paper city very bad. The steel combine has stopped the building of a plant on Neville Island, Pa., rendering hundreds idle. Twelve thousand five hundred laborers were not emcret session regarding advance of wages ployed as usual by the Ice Trust on the Kennebec River, Maine. Labor was displaced and rendered idle in other ways also. The week closed with the impending anthracite coal strike rising on the horizon. This strike will most likely be percipitated on April 1, so that, for the next few weeks if not months, it is likely to fill the working class eye and mind.



$20

Stereopticons, Moving Picture Machines, Searchlights, etc., at less than half-price. Slides for the Socialist Labor Party at 25c. plain and 50c. colored. Improve your meetings by the greatest drawing card.

CHAS. L. NEWTON.
344 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Cheapest and best place on earth.

ERNEST SULZER'S
WESTCHESTER PARK & HOTEL
BOOKS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENTS.
Near West Farms, - - - New York.

Directions to the Park—Take West Farms or Southern Boulevard Trolley Cars at 129th street and Third avenue, which goes direct to the Park in twenty minutes, also 135th street and Eighth Avenue Trolley Cars, and transfer to West Farms Cars, also from City Hall or South Ferry "L" road to 177th street and Third (Tremont) Avenue, and then with Trolley Car to Park.

Dancing every Sunday afternoon and evening.

WHY NOT DEAL WITH YOUR NEIGHBOR?
WILDFEUER BROS.
ONE PRICE
BOOTS AND SHOES
89 AVENUE B,
Bet. 5th and 6th Sts., NEW YORK
W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoes.

IT'S A GREAT BOOK

The
Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance
versus the
"Pure and Simple" Trade Union

A debate between Daniel De Leon, representing the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, and Job Harriman, representing the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union and the Social Democratic Party.

Mr. De Leon's part of this debate gives a complete exposition of the principles of the S. T. & L. A., as well as a thorough analysis of the corruption of the "Pure and Simplers," while Mr. Harriman's statement of the case for the "Pure and Simplers" is as weak as their cause is weak.

This pamphlet is a magnificent document to put into the hands of a workingman. It will set him to thinking, and when a workingman once gets to thinking about the Trade Union, the irresistible logic of S. T. & L. A. reasoning will force him to recognize the legitimacy of the Alliance. Following is a summary of the topics treated by De Leon.

Trade Union policy of the Socialist Labor Party.
Permanent improvement of the working class impossible unless the Socialist Republic is declared.
Temporary improvement can be accomplished by the right kind of a Trade Union.
The Trade Union must recognize the Class struggle.
Sketch of "Pure and Simple" Unions.
Modern strikes engineered by the capitalist class for the capitalist class.
Capitalist class uses the labor fakir to run into the ground the revolutionary spirit of the Working Class.
Fallacy of "giving up" the Trade Union.
Fallacy of "boring from within."
Cigarmakers' Progressive Union No. 90 run by capitalist heelers.
Capitalist McMillan of Wisconsin has a striker killed.
National Secretary of the murdered man's Union says "McMillan is a good employer."
A. F. of L. has an eight-hour bill introduced in Congress. Senator Elkins defeats the bill, and the Boilermakers affiliated with the A. F. of L. make speeches for Elkins.
International Cigarmakers' Union tries to lower wages of cigarmakers in Florida.
Principles upon which the Socialists organized the S. T. & L. A.
Methods of the S. T. & L. A.
Three theories with regard to the Trade Union:—Theory of those who oppose Socialism—Theory of the "borers from within"—Theory of the S. T. & L. A.

De Leon covered the above points in his first thirty minutes. Having the vantage ground of such a position, we will leave the reader to find out from the debate itself what he did with Harriman during his second thirty minutes.

Five cents per copy.
Three dollars per hundred.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO
2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. see when your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office

NEWS FROM
THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

The news from the Field of Capita during the week is important in mor ways than one. It is especially import ant in that it shows that concentratio is becoming more powerful and strong er than ever, giving no support to th economic fallacy that concentration wil destroy itself by the "competition i creates." It shows that the reverse i true; that as concentration develops th class that possesses the means, the fi nances by which concentration is mad possible, becomes impregnable, extend ing their power and influence and cau ing the concentration of those who op pose them.

According to the news of the week, th immense consolidation of trust compan ies that was formed the previous wee and is now known as the North Ameri can Trust Company, has absorbed tw more trust companies—the Holland an the Century. Right upon this bit o news came another to the effect tha Frank A. Vanderlip, resigned Assista Secretary of the Treasury, would g abroad in order to perfect the foreig banking facilities of the National Cit Bank, a Standard Oil Company bank, o which he was to become vice presiden Still another bit informed us that Ne York capitalists had formed an intern tional bank, with branches in Centra and South America. Thus we see tha the financiers, who lead in the concen tration of industry are augmenting thei power by additional absorptions and th extension of the necessary institution These capitalists have united with tho of Mexico and are preparing to concen trate the industries there. Brewing in terests will be consolidated, with $10, 000,000 capital. The principal cotto mills, numbering about four hundred o large capacity, will be united in on corporation. It is also contemplated t put the principal cigarette and soap fa tories into one corporation. Charle Flint, the trust organizer, will act as th agent of American capital.

Were it not for the concentration earl in vogue in this country and the immens surplus wealth which it accumulates i form of profits and which it continuall stores in the banks, from which it is sen for re-investment abroad, these intern tional concentrations would be imposs ble. These concentrations abroad thu give evidence to the power of concen tration at home; and of the consequen impotence of competition here. In th steel and iron industries, the Steel com bine has already driven three mino companies—the Pennsylvania, the Beth lehem and the Cambria—into consolid tion, with a capital of $50,000,000 while it is reported that the Crucibl Steel Company, with a capital of $50, 000,000 will be added to the list of com panies already in the steel combine. Further proof of this contentio may be had in the fact tha the File Trust, not content with the size of its corporation has absorbed the Kearney and Foote File Works at Paterson, New Jersey, while the Goulds will go into the steamship line, operat ing a route between New Orleans and New York, in connection with the Texa and Pacific. The Paper Trust, too, ha absorbed two pulp mills at Bangor, M The American Tobacco Co., which now concentrating the cigar making i dustry, is reported to have purchased Cuba all Havana fillers. This repo if true, will give it a corner on hi grade cigars. The Baltimore and Oh absorbed by purchase the Cleveland, Lo ain and Wheeling Railroad, paying, i is understood, $5,000,000. The Norther Pacific absorbed the Seattle and Inter national Railway, and will make it part of the main system. A salt trus was formed at Montreal, composed o American and Canadian capitalists to control the salt output of Canada. The street car lines of San Francisco were merged by the sale of the Oaklan Railroad, to the Oakland Transit Co $1,500,000 were paid. $5,000,000 are al so to be spent by eastern capitalist by combining and extending the electri transit and light companies of San Jose and adjacent towns. An Anglo Brazilian Steamship Combine, of $5, 000,000 capital, a telephone consolida tion at York, Pa., involving $27,000,000 and a coal consolidation at Pittsburg Pa., involving the Pittsburg and the Monongahela coal companies and a com bined capital of $104,000,000.

New incorporations for February show a great addition to the concentra tion that is continually going on, espe cially when the capitalization of th steel combine is added. The figures a given by a well known agency are a follows:

The total capitalization of compani chartered in the Eastern States with capital of $1,000,000 or over durin February was about $79,000,000 as com pared with approximately $105,000,00 in January and $124,000,000 in Febru ary, 1900. These figures do not includ the United States Steel Corporation.

The amount of dividends that concen trated capitalism extorts from the work ers quarterly yearly is partly given a follows:

The "Journal of Commerce" compute the amount of industrial dividends fo March as $24,211,970, of which $20, 000,000 is contributed by the Standard Oil Company. The New York Com mercial computes March payments a follows:

Interest on railroad bonds, $10,354, 920; interest on miscellaneous bonds, $2 359,395; dividends on railroad stock $12,066,829; dividends on miscellane stocks, $26,445,296; total, $51,196,440, o a combined total of $75,408,410.

10th & 14th Assembly Districts.

"PRIVATE PROPERTY" WILL B THE SUBJECT ON WHICH ALVA S. BROWN OF BROOKLYN, WIL LECTURE, TUESDAY, MARCH 1 8 P. M., AT SOCIALIST LABO PARTY HEADQUARTERS, SOUT WEST CORNER OF ELEVENT STREET AND FIRST AVENUE. NO WORKINGMAN SHOUL FAIL TO ATTEND.